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REAGAN STATEMENT ON STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE SCORED

LD060516 Moscow TASS in English 0444 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Washington May 6 TASS -- President Reagan has issued a statement timed for the second round of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, which is soon opening in Stockholm. He made it clear that the United States is still seeking to foist on the Stockholm conference its own "recipes" for "confidence-building" in the Old World, which contradict Europe's interests, and peremptorily demanded that the forum should discuss "the concrete proposals" presented by the West.

But the conference's first round has shown graphically that Washington is trying to lead it away from adopting any major practical measures which would be commensurable with the existing threat of nuclear war and which are needed to secure a changeover from the policy of military confrontation to a policy of peace and international cooperation. The United States has instead been forcing on the Stockholm conference the discussion of all kinds of secondary, minor issues as it clearly would not like the conferees to pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and sign a treaty on the mutual renunication of armed force and the maintenance of relations of peace.

Reagan's 'Pseudoinitiatives'

LD061733 Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 6 May 84

[TExt] Washington May 6 TASS -- President Ronald Reagan of the United States came out with a new demagogical statement timed for the opening of the second round of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. It follows from his statement that the U.S. Administration still has no wish to adopt a contructive approach to the meeting in Stockholm, is blocking real attempts to ease international tension and limit war danger.

Seeking to mislead American voters, President Reagan, assuming the stance of "peacemaker", made a call for "serious negotiations on the concrete proposals which the West presented". Meanwhile, it is known that the proposals in Stockholm mentioned by him are aimed not at the solution of vital problems of confidence and security in Europe. They are prompted by the interests of U.S. special services and attempt to try to reveal the structure and activity of the armed forces of socialist states.

Reagan publicised also other pseudonitiatives of the USA, including the draft treaty on chemical weapons tabled in Geneva, the draft treaty aimed at camouflaging the Pentagon's policy of stepping up the rate of production, renewal and stockpiling of those horrible mass destruction weapons. Under the pretext of control, the U.S. project is aimed at legalising the intelligence activity of the USA. Therefore private chemical enterprises of capitalist powers are exempt from control under the draft treaty while it demands control and inspection over the entire chemical industry of socialist countries.

Having embarked upon the deployment in Western Europe of new U.S. missiles trained on the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, Washington deliberately disrupted the process of nuclear arms limitation and reduction, made pointless the talks on strategic and nuclear armaments in Europe. Nevertheless, the U.S. President makes hypocritical assurances of his "readiness" to seek success in nuclear arms reduction. As the Soviet Union stressed many times, the opportunity for resuming talks can be opened only if the United States removes the obstacles it places and restores the situation that existed prior to the deployment of U.S. missiles.

Reagan's assurances of the wish "to engage in serious negotiations" are seen as particularly groundless against the background of the course of militarisation of outer space he has outlined, the course that means undermining the entire process of nuclear arms limitation.

President Reagan made a brief mention of the West's latest proposals at the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, the proposals that present merely a new package of the former stand which has already deadlocked the talks.

Reagan passed in silence large-scale initiatives of the USSR and other socialist countries, Warsaw Treaty members, including the proposal that all nuclear countries, participants in the Stockholm conference, should assume the obligation to refrain from the first use of nuclear weapons and the proposal to conclude a treaty on mutual non-use of military force and maintenance of peace relations.

SHISHLIN: U.S. OPPOSED TO TALKS WITH USSR

PM041549 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 17, Apr 84 pp 5-6

[Nikolay Shishlin article: "Consistent and Unvarying"]

[Text] The April meeting of the Party's Central Committee and the first session of the eleventh Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. considered mainly domestic questions. In 1983 and the beginning of 1984 there was a faster growth of the Soviet economy. This is a direct result of the intensive work done by party, government and economic bodies to raise the efficiency of social production. This is also a direct result of the energetic and purposeful work of millions of Soviet people.

In these circumstances it was all the more significant that the Central Committee meeting and the Supreme Soviet session laid the emphasis not on what had been done but what has yet to be done. This applies to the economy, where along with the heightening of responsibility at all levels a comprehensive improvement of management has been started. It applies to the political sphere, where socialist democracy and the entire political system of society are being steadily improved. It applies also to the ideological sphere, where persistent work is under way for the communist education of the people in which the far-reaching school reform will unquestionably play a cardinal role.

Anyone who read Konstantin Chernenko's speeches at the Central Committee meeting and the Supreme Soviet session and the decisions adopted could see that the party's internal policy remains oriented on raising the living standards and achieving the goals of peaceful construction.

This orientation is in full harmony with the foreign policy of the party and the Soviet state which is centred on averting nuclear war, limiting and reducing the arms race, and establishing mutually advantageous co-operation between countries with differing social systems.

The Soviet Union believes that in the nuclear age international security is indivisible. It would be a great delusion and dangerous mistake to try to ensure one's own security at the expense of the security of other states. Yet such is the logic of those who have initiated the arms race and are striving for military supremacy. Such is the logic of Washington's concept of "peace through strength." This logic is objectionable to the Soviet Union.

Moscow is obliged to take measures to counter the massive build-up of armaments by the United States and its allies. But it persistently and sincerely calls on Washington to cut and scrap armaments, nuclear weapons in the first place. It urges the states to go over from the so-called balance of fear to peace based on confidence, to relations of peaceful coexistence.

The Soviet position is determined by a realistic appraisal of the international situation. In his replies to questions put by PRAVDA, Konstantin Chernenko noted that, regrettably, the situation in the world is not improving. It remains very dangerous, and this is due to Washington's continued reliance on armed force, on a policy of seeking military superiority and imposing its order on other peoples. This was confirmed once again by President Reagan's recent speech at Georgetown University.

It is true that in the first months of 1984, President Reagan and other U.S. officials began to talk about Washington being interested in a constructive dialogue, in a better structure of mutual relations, and so forth. But it is also true that 1984 is the presidential election year, when all aspirants to the presidential post, Ronald Reagan included, would like to pose as peacemakers in the eyes of the people.

It would therefore be useful to take a closer look at the events in the key areas of world politics.

The ending of the arms race is the number one problem of our time. This view is shared both by the East and the West. Following the deployment of the new American nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries, which led to the disruption of the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe, Washington has been persistently trying to pose as an advocate of talks. Hardly a day passes without one or another high-ranking official in Washington declaring that the United States earnestly wishes to hold negotiations and that the resumption of the talks depends only on the good will of the Soviet Union. The monotonous repetition of this false thesis does not make it any more convincing.

The truth is that the United States did not make use of the opportunity to reach a reasonable compromise afforded in the autumn of 1983. Its line at the Geneva talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe had a different aim, namely, to station first-strike weapons on the threshold of the socialist community and thus try radically to change the alignment of forces in Europe and the world in favour of the United States.

But this aim was not achieved. Thanks to the necessary minimal countermeasures taken by the Soviet Union and its allies, the strategic military parity has not been upset. But has Washington drawn any lesson from this? Apparently not.

The U.S. stand on medium-range nuclear weapons remains essentially unchanged. Washington is not exerting every effort to prevent any delay in the siting of the American nuclear missiles on European soil. As for all the talk about the U.S. readiness to resume the dialogue with Moscow any day, that is merely an attempt to lull the fears of the Europeans -- and of the American public too, for that matter -- who are increasingly concerned over Washington's militarist course.

The Soviet Union has always favoured substantive, businesslike and constructive talks with the U.S. on all questions relating to the ending of the arms race, including, of course, talks on the limitation of medium-range nuclear armaments. "There is no need to convince us of the usefulness of dialogue, the usefulness of talks," Konstantin Chernenko said. "The moment the United States and the other NATO countries who were acting at one with it take measures to restore the situation which existed before the deployment of the new American missiles in Western Europe began, the Soviet Union will not be found wanting. Such is the real road to negotiatins."

The true attitude of Washington to the search for mutually acceptable agreements on the limitation and reduction of the arms race may be assessed by the massive U.S. buildup of armaments of all types, conventional and nuclear alike.

The United States shows no restraint in the military sphere. The unbridled growth of military expenditure has become a hallmark of the present Administration, which is out to achieve the impossible -- to obtain military superiority and hence a free hand for arbitrary interference in the internal affairs of other peoples.

Is Washington for or against substantive talks with Moscow on disarmament problems? In replying to this question, one should recall the American reaction to the concrete ideas recently advanced by Moscow, particularly that concerning possible Soviet-American agreements aimed at preventing the spread of the arms race to outer space.

The United States has, in fact, replied to these ideas by speeding up work for the militarization of space and the development of anti-missile and anti-satellite weapons. In other words, it has virtually refused to hold talks on the demilitarization of outer space and has preferred to spread the arms race to a new area.

A similar position has been adopted by the United States on the Soviet proposals for a complete and general prohibition of the use of chemical weapons, their development and production, and for the destruction of stockpiles of these weapons. There has been some vague talk about possible American proposals on this question. However, the Reagan Administration has far more clearly expressed its intention to build up and modernize chemical weapons stationed both on U.S. territory and abroad.

What is Washington's reaction to the Soviet proposal for working out a code of relations between nuclear powers? There is no indication, at least to date, that the Reagan Administration intends to treat this highly promising proposal seriously. No official response has been forthcoming from Washington. The very discussion of such a code of behavior, a code of restraint, if you wish, could perhaps inject some positive elements into Soviet-American relations.

It must definitely be said that all of Washington's practical actions indicate that it is opposed to negotiations with Moscow. The U.S. concept of negotiations amounts to a policy of ultimatums totally unsuitable for relations with a country like the Soviet Union.

Of course, the possibility of Soviet-American negotiations exists, as does the need for such negotiations. "Today, too, we are for normal, stable relations with the United States, relations based on equality, equal security and non-interference in each other's internal affairs," Konstantin Chernenko has said. But neogtiations, the normalization and improvement of Soviet-American relations depends on the mutual efforts of both sides.

Unfortunately, it has to be stated that Washington still adheres to its non-constructive stand.

The April meeting of the Party's Central Committee, the session of the Supreme Soviet, the speeches of Konstantin Chernenko and other Soviet leaders clearly show that the Soviet Union is persistently seeking to revive the process of detente, restore an atmosphere of confidence in international relations and extend fruitful ties between countries with differing social systems, and is actively working for broader political contacts, economic ties and cultural co-operation.

The Soviet Union holds that the general state of international relations largely depends on the vigorous peaceful policy of all states, big and small. This belief underlies Moscow's approach to the Stockholm conference whose success could help improve the political climate in the world.

The cause of peace will only benefit if the conference is able to combine broad-scale political steps and measures in international law with measures of a military-technical character. Success at least in one important direction affecting broad international interests could start a sort of chain reaction and set an example for the solution of other pressing issues.

For the Soviet Union, 1984 will be a year of energetic diplomatic activity. There is good reason to hope that the intensive exchange of opinions and the study of different views will make it possible to take joint actions contributing to European and international security, for it is precisely joint actions, joint efforts on behalf of peace that promise to yield tangible results.

The Soviet Union has always pursued an open and honest policy, one that leaves no room for speculation as to its aims. It advocates not only a scaling down of the arms race, a revival of confidence and broad peaceful co-operation between countries, but also strict respect to the right of every nation to decide its own affairs. It is from this standpoint that Moscow approaches conflict situations.

This applies to Central America and the Carribean, where the Soviet Union firmly supports the just cause of Nicaragua, and to the Middle East, where it consistently upholds a policy of respect of the sovereign rights of all countries and peoples of that region, including the Arab people of Palestine. It applies also to southern Africa where the Soviet Union has rendered aid to newly independent states, and it applies to all trouble spots in the world.

This line is integral to the Soviet peaceful policy which advocates peace in all regions of the world.

There is, of course, a negative logic in the fact that the United States takes a quite different attitude to conflict situations. Washington is waging an undeclared war against Nicaragua. It is largely responsible for the tragic events in the Middle East, and it stands behind Pretoria, which is covertly and overtly trying to undermine the independence of its neighbours.

These crisis situations have of course left a deep imprint on the state of international relations. Nevertheless, the situation is far from hopeless. The events of the past few years, months and days prove again and again that the imperialist policy of strength has its limits. It has increasingly often miscarried. And this is natural, for only the policy of reason, the policy of peaceful coexistence can be rational and effective in the nuclear age.

Changes for the better in international relations are needed. Such changes are being sought by the world community. Sober-minded people in the West are talking about these changes. The aim of the principled and consistent policy of the Soviet state is to bring about a radical change for the better in international relations. This has been convincingly demonstrated once again by the decisions of the April meeting of the Party's Central Committee and the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

ADDITIONS TO U.S. ARMORY WILL DRAW USSR RESPONSE

LD042241 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 4 May 84

[From The World Today" program presented by Lev Novikov]

[Text] The world public and the mass media continue to devote attention to and comment on the meeting of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with workers of the Moscow Serp i Molot works.

In this, particular attention is being paid to points such as the consistency of the Soviet side in pursuing a policy of relaxing tension and disarmament -- first and foremost nuclear disarmament, of course. Emphasis is laid on the pledge undertaken unilaterally by the Soviet Union not to be first to use nuclear weapons, a pledge which the United States declines to take under pretexts of all kinds.

The Reagan administration, having set itself the task of upsetting the approximate military balance in its favor, continuing to increase its military might, is planning programs for the development of new types of weapons, including laser and chemical weapons, and is working out plans for the militarization of space. In a word, while speaking of its love of peace, the Reagan administration is making preparations for war.

Let's take, for example, the striving of the White House to turn near-earth space into an arena of armed confrontation, which is arousing deep anxiety not only for U.S. society but for sane-minded figures on Capitol Hill. Levin, member of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, has put forward a demand that the White House should immediately abandon the program for the militarization of space. We are on the threshold of a new round of the arms race, he said, speaking in the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Commission. Having noted that the United States already possesses sufficient nuclear arms to annihilate every living thing on our planet, Levin pointed out the utter inconsistency of assertions by the White House that the large-scale antimissile system being created by the Pentagon is intended for defensive purposes.

In fact, the U.S. Administration's actions are graphic evidence of its reluctance to observe the spirit and the letter of a whole series of agreements, among them the treaty on principles of activity by states in exploring space, including the moon and other heavenly bodies, as well as the treaty on limitation of antimissile defense systems. The administration is acting as if the United States has no obligations at all in this field.

It is no accident that many political figures of the West are expressing concern about the fact that Washington's plans are patently directed toward the creation of the potential for delivering the first nuclear strike. In this connection I think it is useful to remind the revanchists of our time once more that any weapon that they include in their armory will appear in our own, too, and in sufficient quantities. Lovers of military adventures also ought to remember that no move they make that threatens the calm of the planet will go unnoticed or fail to meet response.

Our country is peaceful, but cannot allow the parity that has become established to be upset. In the conditions of the arms race unleashed by imperialism, in conditions when appeals to good sense fail to receive the appropriate response, there is no other way out for our country. As the Czech paper LIDOVA DEMOCRACIE notes, the Soviet Union does not threaten the security of a single state. Measures undertaken by the Soviet Union for strengthening its defense capability are the natural reply to the adventuristic attempts of militaristic circles of the West to upset the military-strategic balance of forces.

In fact, the Soviet Union does not strive for military superiority, to impose its will on sovereign states, but it will always be prepared for a retaliatory strike.

T DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN WARSAW

PM070909 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 84 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "On the 3-4 May Warsaw Meeting of Warsaw Pact Deputy Foreign Ministers"]

[Text] A consultative meeting of deputy foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact member-states was held in Warsaw 3-4 May. It was attended by representatives of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Soviet Union, and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. The Soviet delegation was led by Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR A.G. Kovalev.

The participants in the meeting were received by member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Foreign Minister of the Polish People's Republic Stefan Olszowski.

The consultative meeting was held to discuss questions linked with the resumption in Stockholm on May 8 of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

The meeting was held in an atmosphere of friendship and full mutual understanding.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD061615 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 6 May 84

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Rudolf Georgiyevich Kolchanov, deputy editor in chief of TRUD; Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Lebedev, section chief for the magazine MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN; and Aleksandr Vladimirovich Zholkver, political observer for Central Television and All-Union Radio]

[Text] [Zholkver] Hello comrades! Our talk today at the round table is the first since the May Day celebrations. With this in mind, we cannot help but recall that 80 years ago Vladimir Ilich Lenin wrote in his May Day proclamation: Two worlds face each other in this great struggle -- the world of capital and the world of labor. The correctness of those words was confirmed by this May Day, too. The foreign press noted that the May Day celebrations in the Soviet Union and Comrade Chernenko's meeting with the workers of the Serp i Molot metallurgical plant in Moscow demonstrated vividly the indissoluble links between the party and the masses. In our country and other socialist countries, May Day was a review of the working people's achievements in the construction of a new society, and of their resolve to defend the gains of socialism and peace on earth. It should be said that for the peoples of the European socialist countries this year's May Day was particularly noteworthy because it coincided with the preparations to mark a portentous historic date -- the 40th anniversay of the great victory over fascism which is linked to the beginnings of the socialist community. There is a report, for example, that the traditional Czechoslovak-Soviet youth march devoted to the anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army has started in Prague. Activists of the CSSR Socialist Union of Youth and Soviet Komsomol members will travel more than 1,000 km on the roads of Czechoslovakia, and the Czechs will have meetings with war veterans and labor heroes. I know that both you, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, and you, Rudolf Georgiyevich, have also been in the socialist countries recently. You probably have some recollections that you can share with our listeners.

[Lebedev] Yes, indeed. Not long before May Day, I was in Warsaw. My chief impression was the normal working rhythm you can sense in the city and whenever you meet people wherever they are working, be it in factories or scientific organizations. It is particularly impressive since we all know -- and our Polish comrades also speak openly of it -- that the situation remains far from simple. I was there in that very week before May Day when the underground was occasionally trying to threaten action on May Day, that they would bring people out onto the streets, and so forth. As it turned out, however, we know from the reports that over 8 million Poles indeed did come out onto the streets under the banners of the PZPR and the banner of socialism. Although little groups of renegades attempted to hold some counterdemonstrations, so to speak, it was clear that the so-called underground had to do something to justify the funds that the West is so generously and abundantly providing it.

On this subject, our Polish comrades also had some interesting things to say. Shortly before this -- that week was in fact Easter week -- various so-called private foundations in the West had been sending across a fairly large number of trucks carrying presents for Easter. What, in many cases, was concealed in this so-called humanitarian aid? First and most importantly, there was duplicating equipment with a sufficient quantity of paper, instructions and relevant literature, and so on. In other words, it is clear that the West is not giving up its attempts to hinder the process of normalization and Poland's emergence from this complex situation.

[Kolchanov] The West evidently wanted to see a completely different May Day in Poland from the one that actually happened, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich.

I would just like to recall -- perhaps not all our listeners know -- the May Day rumor brought into the world by the REUTER agaency correspondent in Warsaw. He reported that Polish television had apparently shown a report on the May Day demonstration that was considerable longer than the May Day procession had actually lasted. When the REUTER correspondent was proved wrong, he said that that was what London had told him to do. So London had decided in advance to carry out a piece of ideological provocation and ideological subversion.

[Lebedev] Very apt in this regard are the words of Comrade Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at the recent Polish national party conference, when he said that the Poland located between the Bug and the Oder Rivers is a socialist Poland. There is no other nor will there be. The difficulties are continuing to be overcome with the aid of all the fraternal countries, and the Polish comrades have been particularly stressing the part that is played by our country.

[Zholkver] During the talks that took place during Comrade Jaruzelski's latest working visit, there was detailed examination of the state of Soviet-Polish relations and their prospects for development. As Comrade Chernenko noted, their joint assessment was that Soviet-Polish cooperation is developing successfully but that there is still great potential for expanding it further in the interests of both countries and the cause of socialism and peace. Vivid confirmation of this is the long-term program for the development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation up to the year 2000 which has been signed between the USSR and the PPR. Comrade Jaruzelski stressed that this is vivid proof of the strength of our reciprocal links and, at the same time, thier favorable long-term prospects. He gave assurances that the PPR will make every effort to expand, deepen, and strengthen its historic alliance with the land of the soviets.

[Kolchanov] Definitely. We marked May Day with fresh successes, and it is the custom on such occasions to compare the main country of socialism, so to speak, with the main country of capitalism. I shall follow this custom and quote a few figures. Over the past 5 years, the national income in our country, for example, has grown by almost 19 percent, while in the United States it has grown by only 6 percent. Industrial output in our country has increased by 18 percent and in the United States by just 1 percent. The increase in labor productivity in the USSR was 14 percent and in the United States around 3 percent. Finally, real per capita income in the USSR increased by 13 percent over the past 5 years while in the United States it has not been growing but declining for the overwhelming majority of working people.

[Zholkver] Of course, there is no comparing the fact that in our country and the other socialist countries there is no unemployment nor can there be, while it is the chief scourge of many capitalist countries.

[Kolchanov] I, too, have just returned from a socialist country -- Bulgaria -- and I should just like to say a few words about a very vivid example of Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation: cooperation between workers and labor collectives. There was a seminar in our country, a Soviet-Bulgarian seminar, on what is being done and what should be done by the trade unions in our two countries to improve the quality of consumer goods. In other words, in both countries, concern by the party for ordinary people, how the trade unions can help to solve this question, and the role of workers and labor collectives. We have a lot in common -- there is much of interest -- and much that we could borrow from the Bulgarians' experience. Naturally, there is much that our Bulgarian comrades can learn from us.

Such meetings -- this being just one of a very great number of meetings, seminars, and specific acts of cooperation -- show yet again that by using one another's experience in achieving things we can march forward to our common target.

[Zholkver] In addition, of course, the cooperation between our socialist countries works to the benefit of each country individually. Something that springs to my mind is that in Prague, when it was festively decked out for May Day, there was a model of a new electric locomotive, the Skoda-70. It is practically 20 percent more powerful, so it will be able to haul roughly another four cars. I recall that Czechoslovakia has in fact supplied over 4,000 electric and other locomotives to our country, the Soviet Union, and that our countries and scientists and engineers in our countries cooperate closely with each other on a whole number of fundamental questions of locomotive building.

Take another example. Just on the eve of May Day, a new heat and power station fitted with Soviet equipment went into operation in the DPRK. I have had a look at the statistics and it turns out that about 60 percent of electric power produced in the DPRK is generated at power stations built or reconstructed with Soviet aid.

[Kolchanov] Here I would like to stress one date. This year CEMA is 35 years old. This is the first organization, the first cooperation in alliance in history based on a fundamentally new principle -- on true equality, true cooperation, and a true desire to help one another.

Mention may be made of the long-term special-purpose programs are being successfully implemented, and if these are classified according to branches of industry, it will immediately become apparent how profound and important this is for each country: machine-building, power-engineering...

[Lebedev interrupts] The leading industries...

[Kolchanov] Yes, and the resolution of the Food Program, and so on.

[Lebedev] Do not forget the social sphere either, Rudolf Georgiyevich. Significant plan coordination of the CEMA member countries in the social sphere is now being implemented. Tens of millions of people have received new apartments, for instance, in the countries of socialism. This, of course, is in striking contrast to any capitalist country and to the EEC.

[Zholkver] I would like to return to the subject of the fundamentally new mutual relations between each socialist country, and with the Third World, as it is customarily called. We have the most obvious example, visible, in fact, to not only all on earth, so to speak, but also from earth: I am thinking of the recent joint Soviet-Indian space flight. Indira Gandhi very aptly remarked that Soviet-Indian friendship now extends into space. Indeed, there have been more than enough examples of our cooperation on earth, for example in the establishment of India's leading industries such as metallurgy, and the resolution of such serious problems for India as prospecting for minerals, and, now, cooperation in space.

[Kolchanov] Whatever stage of Soviet cooperation with developing countries we take, we will find evidence everywhere of genuine proletarian solidarity, relations of fraternal cooperation, a desire on the part of the USSR to do all that is necessary for the people of that country in order to create a basis for the development both of the economy of that state and its national independence. I recall another recent event. About a month ago, I had occasion to be at the Aswan Dam in Egypt and I was enraptured not only by the splendor of that structure -- it is a truly splendid structure, built in very difficult conditions -- but also by something else.

Many of our listeners no doubt know about the extraordinary heat in Aswan and the fact that rain falls once every 2 or 3 years for 3 or 4 minutes and that in summer, in June and July, the temperature in the shade reaches 50 degrees centigrade. Under these conditions, our builders nevertheless erected this splendid earthwork structure, as big as 17 or 18 pyramids of Cheops, a colossal structure. Imagine, however, the significance of the Aswan Dam for Egypt. Previously the Nile flooded over, inundating sown land, which was disastrous for the people. When a drought set in, there were water shortages, again disastrous for the people. Now the artificial Lake an-Nasir has been created, a huge 500-km lake. With its help, this disaster of nature is controlled. I was told plainly by the present head of the Aswan Dam that since the dam had been built, there have been three or four floods which threatened Egypt and droughts which passed completely unnoticed thanks to the construction of the Aswan Dam. Is this not aid? Is this not support by a truly great socialist state for a country that was just beginning to gather pace?

[Zholkver] I have been listening to you, Rudolf Georgiyevich, and thinking about the truly fundamental differences in the policies of our country and the imperialist powers. Involuntarily a question comes to mind which may perhaps be formulated thus: Under present conditions, on what principles are mutual relations between the United States and other countries built, and who are its friends? Who are now the friends of the present Washington leadership? Perhaps first of all Israel. The Israeli leadership has the closest strategic cooperation. U.S. relations with the Republic of South Africa, with racist Pretoria, can be described in the same terms: strategic cooperation. If we take, say, the Central American region, who are Washington's friends there? D'Aubuisson, who is now endeavoring, so to speak, to become the president of El Salvador, the man whom even the former U.S. ambassador to that country called a pathological killer; or perhaps his rival, Napoleon Duarte, the pocket-sized mini-Napoleon on a Salvadoran scale. These are Washington's friends. Of course, the question arises on which principles U.S. state policy is built if it has such friends.

In this case, the dictum "America does not choose its friends, it buys them," is perfectly accurate. But the attitude of the United States, its basic foreign policy postulates, are to gamble on strength. Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko notes that those now at the helm of the U.S. Government are declaring their intention to conduct foreign affairs from a position of strength, not on the basis of equality and equal security but from a position in which the United States and its closest allies can dictate their will, with everyone else having no choice but to submit. By embarking on the deployment in Western Europe of U.S. missiles aimed at the USSR and the other socialist countries, Washington and those in NATO who unconditionally follow Washington deliberately undermined the process of limiting and reducing nuclear weapons, making talks on both strategic arms and nuclear arms in Europe pointless.

At the same time, Comrade Chernenko stated that for its part the USSR is ready for dialogue but we are in favor of dialogue with real content. An opportunity to resume talks on nuclear arms may arise if the U.S. side removes the obstacle raised here and restores the previous situation.

[Lebedev] Not long ago, a quite well-known U.S. observer, Oakes, wrote that at the domestic level, Reagan's militarism holds a threat to the constitutional freedoms of Americans, and on the foreign level, the activities of the military-industrial complex threaten the existence of mankind.

Of course, all this policy is couched in highly demagogic language and larded with Biblical quotations and characteristics. For example, in one of his most recent speeches in China, President Reagan declared that the majority of Americans supposedly draw their faith from the Bible, the Bible of Moses, which liberated the people from slavery, and the Bible of Jesus Christ, which commands us to love our neighbors as ourselves.

Well, we can judge what that love is worth by Central America -- by El Salvador and Nicaragua -- and by Lebanon and other Near Eastern countries, and by a whole series of other examples.

[Zholkver] As for the liberation of the people, so to speak, the very same Reagan declares that they have liberated an entire people in Grenada; and now, that Grenadian option is being practiced and prepared with regard to a whole series of other...

[Kolchanov, interrupting] They liberated it from freedom and democracy. It is a good form of freedom. A new American-style form.

[Zholkver] Now they would like to do the same with Nicaragua. By what means? Above all, by methods of state terrorism, in effect.

I recently saw a report that a group of U.S. congressmen had been on a visit to a number of Central American countries. When they returned, they said bluntly and openly: Yes, we have satisfied ourselves that the U.S. CIA and its representatives and hirelings are mining Nicaragua's ports. As we know, both on the eve of May Day and on the following day, May 2, ships were again blown up by mines laid by CIA representatives. Even that is considered a Biblical act! Incidentally, I have seen reports that President Reagan considers what are called clandestine operations as a legitimate expression of U.S. policy. Well, this, of course, is real state terrorism practiced by the use of military force -- but it is not producing the desired results. I happened to come across an interesting statement by U.S. Senator Hart, who, as you know, is seeking nomination as Democratic candidate for the U.S. presidency. Speaking of U.S. relations with El Salvador, he literally said this: The result is that the more military aid we give to El Salvador and the more troops we deploy -- in Central America -- the worse it is for us. In the past 3 years, the present U.S. Administration has granted the El Salvador Government $1 billion. There are now four times as many rebels there, according to Hart's estimate and the estimates of U.S. representatives.

What is going on? I think the reason is that there is no power on earth -- not even the $1 billion, not even the U.S. armada that is now cruising off the shores of the Central American states -- that can crush the will of the peoples, the desire of the peoples for freedom, independence, and equal rights. I have noticed a curious fact. There is a very tense situation at present over Nicaragua. (?The sea is raging, so to speak): The ports are being mined, an undeclared war is being waged, raids are being carried out, and saboteurs and provocateurs are being deployed from the territory of Honduras and Costa Rica. The people of Nacaragua are hitting back. While all this is going on, land reform in Nacaragua continues -- even in the very departments where fighting is in progress. The Nicaraguan landless peasants have already received about half a billion hectares from the former estates of the big landowners. I can imagine: really, just try to take that land back now from the Nicaraguan peasant! To take back the freedom that he has gained since the revolution, and deflect him from the path to knowledge that the revolution, which has proclaimed the abolition of illiteracy as one of the very first duties of the revolution, has opened up for him!

[Lebedev] It can be said that one of the very characteristic features of this May Day was the fact that demonstrations and meetings held on that day in the developing countries were under slogans both of solidarity of the working people and of peaceful labor and, at the same time, also under slogans of anti-imperialist solidarity, of the need to build up efforts to defend national independence, and in the struggle against imperialism.

[Zholkver] You mentioned, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, these slogans about fighting for peace. They are, of course, characteristic of a great many countries, above all, I would say, of the countries that now find themselves directly threatened in connection with the deployment of U.S. missiles. Take what is happening now in a small country, Belgium. I see on the television screens a human chain, 18-km long, around the airbase at Florennes -- a small Belgian village. The people had joined hands to stop the cruise death from getting in: U.S. cruise missiles are to be sited there. It is the same thing in Japan. Japan is seething with apprehension over the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles.

[Kolchanov] Easter marches, spring marches, have been held all over Western Europe.

[Lebedev] A very striking aspect of all these events is that the working class is becoming more and more actively involved in them. Rudolf Georgiyevich, no doubt at the paper you get a lot of news about this: There have been many strikes -- strikes demanding the right to work, the right to peace, the right to live. Actually, demonstrations with placards calling for "work and peace" have recently become commonplace in the United States. In the FRG, it is the same story.

[Zholkver] British workers, for example, welcomed May Day by picketing in support of strikes -- and came face to face with reinforced squads of British police which dealt with the striking miners in a very ungentlemanly fashion. An innovation now introduced in Britain is that they are transporting large squads of police from one end of the country to the other by air, using these strike groups in an attempt to affect the strikers' morale by bringing in large numbers of police to deal with them. Well, this is another confirmation of the words of Vladimir Ilich that we mentioned at the beginning about the confrontation of the world of capital and the world of labor in that great struggle.

[Kolchanov] If you like, capital is now resorting to a new social terrorism. This is police terrorism as well as material terrorism, when they try to strangle the strikers with endless sanctions of various kinds. It is also direct terrorism when trade unions are banned -- the air traffic controllers in the United States, for instance. That was done, moreover, openly, for all to see. In Britain, too, in recent years, a great deal has been done to strangle the unions -- and in other capitalist countries, the same thing.

[Zholkver] So that, really, the very essence of May Day, which, 95 years ago, at the call of the Paris Congress and Second Internationale, became a worldwide festival of working people, a festival of struggle and solidarity -- we see that the slogans of May Day, the demands that were voiced, so to speak, at the dawn of that struggle by the Chicago workers who were so savagely dealt with by the U.S. police in 1886 are more than relevant to the America of 1984.

[Kolchanov] You are right. Last year, I visited the Haymarket in Chicago, where the peaceful deomonstrators were shot. I tried to find some memorial to that inhuman act and a prominent member of the U.S. working-class movement, Norman (?Roth) who was accompanying me, said that yes, in 1970, on the initiative of the workers, a memorial plaque had been erected there, but that after 6 months it had been uprooted.

Nevertheless, the memory of the very first May Day in Chicago lives. At one of the central cemeteries, there is a monument built with money raised by the workers and inscribed with the words: The time will come when our silence will be louder than the voices that you are stifling today. Those are the words spoken on the scaffold by August Spies. Next to him on the gallows was Albert Parsons, the worker who marched at the head of the first May Day demonstrators in the streets of Chicago on 1 May 1886, who was later executed.

[Zholkver] I think May Day of this year, to which we have largely devoted our discussion, very vividly confirms the correctness of what Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko said in his speech at the session of the Central Committee commission for the preparation of the new Party Program: that all the current global problems do not exist in isolation but are inseparable from world social contradictions, from the development of the class struggle. The outlook for the development of that struggle inspires in us, communists, as sense of historic optimism and of faith in the triumph of our just cause. That was manifested on May Day. There we end our conversation. Thank you, comrades, for taking part, and you, the listeners, for your attention. Goodbye.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION -- QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD042005 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 4 May 84

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program presented by Viktor Anikin, foreign political commentator; Boris Andrianov, foreign political commentator of All-Union Radio; and Yuriy Emmanuilovich Kornilov, TASS political observer]

[Excerpts] [Anikin] When we analyze the correspondence received by our program, we are convinced over and over again that the main concern of our listeners continues to be the fundamental question of today, the question of war and peace. Comrades Razumov from Moscow, Trofimov from Yaroslavl, Pustovats from the town of Mozdok in North Ossetia, Makarov from Gorkiy, and many, many others write about this. They angrily condemn imperialist forces with have adopted a policy of nuclear confrontation and whipping-up of tension, declare their support for the Soviet leadership's peace-loving course, and express solidarity with the movement of peace champions. I shall ask Yuriy Emmanuilovich Kornilov, TASS political observer, to talk about the new upsurge in this movement. Over to you.

[Kornilov] During the latest May Day, numerous demonstrations and workers' meetings spread across the world like a stormy flood. Wherever these demonstrations were held, in Paris or London, Brussels, or New York, the slogans of militant proletarian solidarity of working people were accompanied by slogans of peace for the world and no to nuclear death.

The scale which the antimissile movement has assumed in the United States itself is no coincidence. U.S. public opinion is well aware of the possible consequences of the administration's adventures for its own country.

[Anikin] On the threshold of the presidential elections official Washington is now clearly trying to lull the voters. It is dressing up particularly zealously in peace-making clothes.

[Kornilov] This is true. The peace-making, or rather pseudo-peace-making, rhetoric coming from Washington is not just dictated by opportunistic preelection considerations. With this rhetoric, the U.S. Administration is trying to deceive people, above all the inhabitants of Western Europe, into thinking that in turning this part of the continent into a nuclear hostage for the Pentagon, its sole concern is for the security of West Europeans. In this way, it is striving to reduce the pitch of the antiwar struggle. There is nothing new about the methods which are being used in the process. They are resorting to the sickening fabrications about a Soviet threat. They are trying to frighten ordinary people by talking about Moscow's aggressiveness, by putting out false documents like the Pentagon's recent slanderous brochure about Soviet military power.

But matters are not confined to these fictional stories. After all the nuclear hawks in Washington aim not just to denigrate the USSR's peace-loving policy but to try to justify their own militaristic actions. And they are trying.

When you listen to some of the practiced propaganda sallies indulged in by the gentlemen from NATO, you might almost think that the United States is deploying its Pershings and cruise missiles in Western Europe in order to advance the cause of limiting nuclear armaments and not to turn this part of the continent into a nuclear hostage. For example, NATO Secretary General Luns, when speaking in Oslo the other day, proclaimed that the further deployment of the missiles is the sole path leading to a continuation of the talks.

[Anikin] Is this the latest propaganda trick?

[Kornilov] It is a trick and a clumsy one at that. It is well-known that it is precisely Washington which, as we have already said, is striving at all costs to upset the military-strategic parity existing in Europe, which deliberately undermines the very process of limiting and reducing nuclear armaments, and which has wrecked the talks on strategic armaments and the talks on nuclear armaments in Europe. Now that these talks have been broken off and tension has increased in Europe and outside it, Washington has executed an about-face and has started asserting that it favors dialogue, you see. The question arises as to what dialogue it favors. Does it want a dialogue about precisely which missiles are aimed at the Soviet Union and our allies and how many of them the United States can deploy in Europe? But the USSR will not agree to such talks, if you will pardon the expression.

Mr Luns and his ilk are simply lying when they allege that the deployment of U.S. first-strike weapons in Europe is the way to a dialogue. As you know, this ancient NATO politician is supposed to hand over his NATO post to the British peer Lord Carrington as early as June. The NATO secretary general may be busy at the moment with preparations for his retirement. But even so, in his position he cannot be unaware of the principled Soviet position on the problems of limiting nuclear armaments in Europe. Today, as yesterday, our country resolutely advocates the deliverance of the continent from the nuclear threat. We do not need to be convinced of the need for dialogue and talks. As soon as the United States and the other NATO countries acting in concert with it take steps to restore the situation which existed before the beginning of the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in Western Europe, there will be no lack of cooperation on the part of the Soviet Union. Such is the realistic path to talks. But is is precisely this path that U.S. President Reagan and the other Washington bosses of Mr Luns do not wish to take.

The United States is also stubbornly blocking all progress in all other spheres of arms limitation and disarmament. President Reagan recently informed Congress officially that the Government is embarking on the implementation of a broad program to boost the arms race in space and that it does not intend to negotiate with the USSR over preventing the militarization of space.

Let us take another, most important question: the question of banning chemical weapons. Verbally, Washington is zealously portraying itself as a great supporter of banning these weapons. In actual fact, one only has to take a closer look at the U.S. draft convention which was recently submitted with such pomp to the participants in the Geneva disarmament conference to see that this initiative, if you will pardon the expression, was designed by the White House merely to secure large new appropriations from Congress for the production of chemical weapons. The West German paper, FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU commented ironically on this. One must admit, it wrote, that the Reagan government is particularly skilled in the art of turning down proposals on arms control. The Washington hawks do not want to discuss space weapons at all. In contrast, they do want to negotiate about banning chemical weapons. But first they intend to start to produce toxic gas in greater quantities, allegedly in order to give the other side a motive to negotiate seriously. In other words, they are arming themselves first so that disarmament can take place later.

In other words, no matter what area of arms limitation you take, Washington and NATO are erecting artificial impediments everywhere in the way of halting the intensive material preparations for war in which they are engaged. This is confirmed over and over again by high-ranking representatives of the Washington administration themselves when, referring to a mythical Soviet threat, they call for an unrestrained arms race and the further buildup of U.S. nuclear might in Western Europe. That is why Reagan and company try to reassure the West Europeans but only succeed in doing the opposite. Their statements and, most important of all, their practical actions show yet again that the United States already regards West Europe as a theater of military operations in which Washington intends to use all types of weapon, including nuclear and chemical weapons, a theater in which it is prepared to wage war until the last European falls.

The consistent and principled foreign policy line of the USSR, which firmly advocates peace and the peoples' reliable security but which resolutely rebuffs the attempts of imperialist circles to upset the military-strategic parity and to dominate sovereign countries and peoples, is completely in tune with the militant peace slogans with which the waves of the antimissile and antinuclear movement continue to sweep both Europe and other continents this spring.

[Anikin] In their letters, Comrades Vassilchikov from Nikolayev and Narymov from Astrakhan are interested in what successes the Contadora Group has achieved in the course of a peaceful settlement in Central America. As I see it, it is a question first and foremost of El Salvador and Nicaragua which have become the object of imperialistic interference. I would remind you straight away that the so-called Contadora Group received its title from the name of the island of Contadora which belongs to Panama. There, in January last year, the first meeting of ministers of foreign affairs from Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama took place. These countries expressed a readiness to take upon themselves a mediating mission with the aim of achieving peace in Central America. The Contadora Group -- and it is essential to note this -- had a very responsible attitude toward carrying out the tasks placed before it. For almost an entire year, special commissions and also groups of observers studied the situation in the region attentively and gathered exhaustive information. All this preparatory work enabled the Contadora Group to work out a plan to reduce tension in Central America. This appeared on the scene at the end of last year and immediately attracted the attention of the peoples of Latin America by the constructive measures proposed in it. In order to resolve the conflict, the plan says, it is essential to put a stop to the militarization of the region. With these aims in mind Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama propose the withdrawal from Central America of foreign military troops and advisers, an end to military deliveries to countries in Central Ameirca, a freeze on arms, and a ban on new military bases in the region.

The plan points to the inadmissibility of using the territory of one country for aggression against another. In order to breathe life into this plan and carry it out, the Contadora Group met again on 29 and 30 April this year in the capital of Panama. Its participants listened to reports from the three special commissions and then met with the ministers of foreign affairs of five countries in Central America: Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Costa Rica.

It was expected that as a result of this meeting a draft for multi- and bilateral peace treaties would begin to be worked out. But this did not happen because of the destructive position again adopted by representatives of the regimes in Honduras and El Salvador, and also of Costa Rica. Once again they proposed demands which were unacceptable to Nicaragua and thereby blocked the efforts of the Contadora Group. It is no secret on whose instigation they are acting. Those very conditions which the Contadora Group proposed for a real settlement in Central America are, as a matter of fact, also conditions proposed to the United States.

It is precisely Washington which sent its troops into Honduras to carry out maneuvers and set up a permanent base on Honduras territory. Precisely the Reagan administration ordered into Honduras and El Salvador military advisers who are guiding the criminal actions of Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries and Salvadoran oppressors. American arms are in the armory of the armies of the Central American regimes and they are continuing to arrive in increasing quantities. In Honduras, the Pentagon has created a number of military centers and strongpoints. The U.S. military is carrying out maneuvers near Nicaragua's land and sea borders. The U.S. secret service has mined the entrance to Nicaragua's ports and is now carrying out reconnaissance flights in the country's airspace. Thus the White House understands well that if the efforts of the Contadora Group are crowned with success, the Reagan administration's plans to suppress people's power in Nicaragua and the patriotic movement in El Salvador will fail. But as long as the United States does not participate directly in the negotiations carried out in the Contadora Group, it prefers to act through the Central American regimes which obey its will and also torpedo the work of the Contadora Group. However, despite all these obstacles, Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama are determined to continue their peace mission. As a result of the latest Contadora Group meeting, it was announced that a draft peace treaty between the countries of Central America will be worked out this month.

[Anikin] A large number of our listeners' letters express indignation about the hypocritical conduct of the present Washington administration. The U.S. President, writes war veteran Dmitriy Belyakov from Moscow, repeatedly asserts that he thinks only of peace. But these are all just empty words. The peace-making assurances of the White House incumbent are refuted by Washington's militaristic preparations. In particular, for example, the United States has sharply stepped up its military activity in the region of the Far East. The author of the letter asks to be told in more detail about the nature of the United States actions there recently. I shall ask our commentator Boris Vasilyevich Andrianov to fulfill this request.

[Andrianov] It is no secret that the Reagan administration regards the Far East as one of the chief arenas of military-political confrontation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Such a view of this region is determined also by the whole complex of Washington's str tegic plans concerned with the Far East and also by militaristic U.S. preparations which have been particularly stepped up there in recent months.

This is confirmed by the fact that the further increase of U.S. naval forces in the Far East is continuing. Moreover, the combat vessels in these forces have mass annihilation weapons on board. The Pentagon strategists are making their main stake on deploying first-strike nuclear weapons in this region. It is precisely this aim that they were pursuing when they included in the U.S. 7th Fleet submarines carrying Trident missiles, the nuclear aircraft carrier Carl Vinson, and the battleship New Jersey, which is armed with Tomahawk cruise missiles. All of these and many other submarine and surface vessels have been virtually given permanent registry in Japanese ports which have been transformed, in part, into strongpoints for the operations of the U.S. submarine fleet in the northwest part of the Pacific.

According to Pentagon data, U.S. aircraft carriers alone in the Pacific Ocean are carrying 375 nuclear charges ready for immediate use. In the next few months, work is to begin on equipping combat surface vessles and submarines of the U.S. Pacific fleet with enhanced-range cruise missiles with nuclear warheads. As a result, specialists calculate, the nuclear might of these naval forces will more than double. These calculations were made in Washington.

The United States is increasingly extensively drawing into its military preparations those Asian nations which are linked to it by various so-called defense agreements. Japan is the main one, here.

Washington is allocating it an extremely important role in its Far Eastern strategy. In the Pentagon's plans, the Japanese archipelago is regarded as an advanced strong point aimed at the Soviet Union. The U.S. brasshats have over 120 bases and installations on the territory of the land of the rising sun where almost 50,000 soldiers and officers have undergone special training. They have nuclear weapons at their disposal. This has been admitted by the commander of the U.S. forces in Japan himself. Representatives of the Japanese antiwar circles have put forward a large amount of convincing evidence of this.

The Pentagon is continuing stubbornly to increase its nuclear arsenals on Japanese territory. Work is nearing completion in the north of Honshu Island to reequip the Misawa Air Base. Next year it is to receive the first U.S. F-16 aircraft of the 48 fighter-bombers which are to be based there with the agreement of the Japanese Government. It is known that the F-16 can carry nuclear weapons and deliver it to a distance of 1,000 km. However, Pentagon circles are talking with increasing insistence about equipping such fighter-bombers with air-launched cruise missiles. In that case, these aircraft could make nuclear strikes against targets at a distance of 3,500.

[Anikin] Yes, Washington is persistently trying to turn some Asian states into launch-pads for its missiles and strongpoints for aggression on the Asian Continent.

[Andrianov] According to the British weekly THE OBSERVER, there are secret Pentagon plans to deploy surface-launched long-range cruise missiles in South Korea. The magazine notes that these plans are based on a U.S. military concept which envisages that such first-strike weapons should be deployed in two theaters, Europe and Asia. Such intentions confirm that the United States is striving to consolidate its military stronghold in the south of the Korean peninsula by deploying a new system of nuclear missiles there.

As the U.S. CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR expressed it, South Korea has been turned into the front line of the West's defense. If one translates this terminology into generally understandable language then, taking account of the global hegemonist pretensions of Washington, it turns out that the south of the Korean peninsula is an advanced aggressive strongpoint. It has been created in accordance with the policy of the bellicose circles of U.S. imperialism whose policy is characterized by its militaristic trend, its aim of acquiring military superiority.

The Pentagon has already deployed in South Korea about 1,000 units of nuclear weapons and various means of delivering it. It is known that it is the intention of the brasshats across the ocean to deploy neutron weapons there also. All of this is a real threat not only to the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. It is a real threat to the other countries of the Asian Continent also, for is it not clear that Washington is deploying U.S. troops and missiles literally on the very borders of China, for example?

By the way, it has become known that General Meyer, former U.S. Army chief of staff, stated publicly that the United States is prepared to use nuclear weapons from its bases in South Korea. Such militaristic straight talking cannot but put one on the alert. All the more so since the U.S. general made his statement after the DPRK had made new proposals aimed at normalizing the situation on the Korean peninsula and at a peaceful reunification of the country. It turns out that in response to that peace initiative, those across the ocean decided to shake the nuclear fist. This gesture has shown once again the bellicose nature of Washington's conduct in international affairs, the undoubtedly provocative nature of the military-political activity which the United States has now set under way. It is intensifying tension in the Far East and throughout the whole Asian-Pacific region, creating a direct threat to the peace and security of all the countries in this zone.

As far as concerns the Soviet Union, it is known how steadfastly and consistently our country struggles to reduce tension on the Asian Continent, how it invariably comes out with specific proposals to establish there relations of peace and good neighborliness among all states. The Soviet Union has not threatened in the past and is not now threatening the security of a single one of these states.

Comrade Chernenko stated at his meeting with the metal workers that the Soviet Union sincerely proposes only one path, the path of peaceful coexistence, the path of mutual international cooperation.

[Anikin] Thank you, Boris Vasilyevich.

SENATOR SHOWS 'IMPERIAL ARROGANCE' TOWARD UN

LD042257 Moscow TASS in English 1948 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] New York May 4 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

Writing in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, American Senator Robert Kasten came out with spiteful invectives against the United Nations Organization and urged the administration to show "toughness" with regard to the UNO. Attacks on the United Nations are nothing new. Every American politico who wishes to curry favour with the powerful Zionist lobby or seeks the support of the right wing both in the Republican and the Democratic parties makes a recourse to such attacks. But Kasten's writings are the worst example of imperial arrogance, of reckless claims to govern the world and the lack of even a hint of respect for the policy of other states.

Kasten is angered, for instance, by the universal condemnation of the United States' piratic action with regard to sovereign Grenada, reflected in the United Nations decisions. The senator reproaches other U.N. countries of hypocrisy though he himeself, without batting an eyelid, describes the barbarous aggression against a small Caribbean country as a "rescue operation". He is "indignant" at the fact that U.S. representatives in the United Nations circles are eschewed "like plague" and he comes out with invectives against the states that do not subscribe to the goals of the U.S. foreign policy and threatens them with political and economic sanctions. For instance, India and Cyprus, the Seychelles and Uganda, Finland and Zimbabwe are classed by him with "disobedient" countries.

In the years of its existence the United Nations Organization has turned into an effective international institution which has an honorable task of maintaining peace in all areas of the world, the United Nations secretary general Perez de Cuellar said, speaking in New York this week. But what is recognized by the overwhelming majority of states does not suit the U.S. Administration which is undermining the efficiency of the entire mechanism of international cooperation to suit its great-power ambitions.

UN MEMBERS ADVOCATE MIDEAST CONFERENCE

LD052326 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0920 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] New York, 5 May (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

The overwhelming majority of UN Security Council member states have come out in support of the immediate convocation of an international conference on the Near East, regarding it as an important instrument for achieving an all-embracing settlement of the crisis in that region on a just basis.

The decision to convene a conference was supported at the session of the UN General Assembly in December last year. A special resolution stressed the importance of the participation in the forum by all the interested states. UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar sent letters to the 15 member-states of the Security Council and also to Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Israel, and the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization asking them to express their opinion on this question.

The majority of members of the Security Council have already set out their opinion on this problem in official letters to the UN secretary general. The reply from the USSR's representative at the UN points out that the USSR comes out consistently for the convocation of an international conference which would open up a real path for solving the conflict in the Near East. With this meeting it would be possible to break the chain of dangerous crisis and wars in the region and to guarantee peace to its peoples.

In India's opinion, measures on convening a conference should be taken in the very near future in order to work out an all-embracing, just, and long-term solution to the problems of the Near Eastern region, including the Palestinian people's implementation of its inalienable right to create its own independent state.

The opposite position has been adopted by Israel and its Western protectors, primarily the United States which is trying to "solve" the Near Eastern problem by means of behind-the-scenes deals behind the backs of the Palestinian people and contrary to its interests. The U.S. reply even declares the idea of convening a conference to be "harmful" because such a forum would hinder "the Camp David process," that is, it would hinder the search for separate agreements. The U.S.'s NATO partners, Britain, France, and the Netherlands, expressed themselves in the same spirit.

It has been announced at the UN headquarters that J. Perez de Cuellar will in the near future make working visits to Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, and Israel during which he will also discuss the question of convening an international conference on the Near East.

Soltan on Conference

LD031515 Moscow Service in English 1310 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] A Soviet representative at the United Nations has sent a letter to the secretary general, Perez de Cuellar, outlining the principled stand of the USSR on a Middle East settlement. Here is what Radio Moscow news analyst Yuriy Soltan writes:

The Middle East crisis that has continued for many years brought much suffering to the people in the region and no country including Israel, which together with the United States started the Middle East war, can feel safe while the fire of that war blazes. Damage is also done to international relations on the whole. On many occasions, the world found itself in crisis situations because of the aggravation of tension in the Middle East.

So is there a way out? Yes, there is. It is necessary to convene at once an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all parties concerned including the Palestine Liberation Organization. Disputes could be settled at the conference table through a peaceful means. It could be possible to come to terms on security guarantees for all the Middle East countries. Such is the approach favored by the USSR. At the latest session of the UN General Assembly 124 countries spoke out for convening the conference, but only 4 delegations voted against. Among them were the delegations of Israel and the United States, and recently the United States confirmed its negative stand.

told the UN secretary general that an international conference would allegedly hamper the establishment of peace in the Middle East through direct talks among the parties directly involved in the conflict.

It's with such vague wording that Washington tries to cover up its desire to split the anti-imperialist Arab front through separate deals, modeled after the Camp David deal, and also to isolate the progressive regimes and in the long run to consolidate U.S. political and military domination in that oil-rich region. The tragic fate of Lebanon, tormented by the American-Israeli aggression, is an example of what such a policy brings to the Arab people; and the United States and Israel continue to press hard on Lebanon and other countries of the Middle East.

The United States, together with some of its NATO allies, will be holding major military exercises in the eastern Mediterranean next week. This is clearly aimed at intimidating the Middle East countries. As for the Arab countries that actively oppose the aggressive schemes of the United States and Israel, they've been included by Washington in the list of terrorists. And as the directive approved by President Reagan says, preemptive military action could be taken against them at any time.

The USSR is strongly against foreign interference in the affairs of the Middle East. It demands an end to Israel's aggression against the neighboring countries. It's for granting the Arab people of Palestine the right to state independence, and in the opinion of the USSR as well as in the opinion of most countries of the world an international conference opens the way to a really peaceful and just settlement in the Middle East.

UNESCO ENVOY ON U.S. WITHDRAWAL THREAT, PRESSURE

LD041737 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Paris May 4 TASS -- The United States' threat to withdraw from UNESCO at the end of the current year unless considerable changes are made in the activity of that international organization reflects the overall foreign policy course of the present U.S. Administration which is being based increasingly on the use of power pressure, said USSR permanent representative at UNESCO Yuriy Khilchevskiy.

The United States' stand has the character of an ultimatum and contradicts the basic principles of international cooperation which must be based on equality and mutual respect of states, not on the use of methods of pressure, diktat and threats, the Soviet representative said at a press conference here today. The USSR has always been adhering and continues adhering to the principles of the universality of UNESCO, just as other organizations of the United Nations system. The Soviet Union holds that in any case, with or without the United States' participation, UNESCO must and will be continuing its noble activity to the benefit of all countries and peoples.

U.S. TRYING TO PRESSURE UN COMMUNICATIONS BODY

LD052317 Moscow TASS in English 1629 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Paris May 5 TASS -- By TASS special correspondent Boris Shabayev.

The Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) at its fifth session here has started a debate on the drafts submitted for endorsement to the leading body of the International Programme. Two working commissions will examine applications sent by interregional and regional organizations and governments of individual developing countries.

It was noted at the session that the IPDC currently finances a total of 80 projects in various fields of communication and mass media: from the use of satellites for exchanging television programmes to rural information centres designed to play an important role in establishing ramified national information networks. Fifty-five projects, including five interregional, 22 regional and 28 national ones, are being implemented on money received from the special account -- the basic form of IPDC funding. Participants in the current session note with satisfaction IPDC's great contribution to speeding up the development of such regional news pools as the PAN AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY (PANA), ORGANIZATION OF ASIA-PACIFIC NEWS AGENCIES (OANA), LATIN AMERICAN SPECIAL INFORMATION SERVICES AGENCY (ALASEI), FEDERATION OF ARAB NEWS AGENCIES (FANA) and several others. The Soviet delegate informed the session's participants that the Soviet Union is prepared to lease communication channels in appropriate segments of the Intersputnik for information exchanges between regional pools of news agencies of developing countries.

IPDC pays much attention to the training of national personnel to work in the field of information and communication. UNESCO Director-General Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow stressed in his address to the session's participants that "acquiring modern technology and new forms of creation and dissemination of information is impossible without skilled personnel. That is why their training is a necessary and often preliminary condition for the development of communication systems." Along with the Soviet Union, which granted fifty fellowships for the training of experts at its higher and secondary specialised educational establishments, Poland, Nigeria, Mexico and some other countries announced their allocation of fellowships for IPDC.

The session's delegates observe that the number of applications coming to IPDC attests to the prestige the UNESCO programme enjoys in developing countries. They regard it as a major factor of attaining a new world information order based on the principles of reciprocity, justice and balanced exchange of information between all countries and peoples.

Delegates are seriously worried, however, over the disparity between IPDC's funds and its tasks and the requirements of developing countries in the field of information and communication. Contributions to the IPDC special account make up only ten per cent of the overall cost of the projects implemented within the framework of the UNESCO programme. This form of IPDC funding, stressed the chairman of the Intergovernmental Council, Gunnar Garbo (Norway), should enjoy top priority, since it makes it possible to ensure genuine independence of aid recipients from donors and, therefore, meets most fully the principles of free and equitable international cooperation.

While declining to take part in financing IPDC, the United States is seeking to influence its activity, blocking the endorsement by the Intergovernmental Council of projects which the United States does not like. The head of the Soviet delegation, Anatoliy Krasikov, stressed in this connection that "without contributing a single dollar to the IPDC budget, the United States wants to appropriate the right to handle the funds of the International Programme." It is noted here that the questions of material supply of IPDC exceed by far the framework of purely financial matters, affecting the very essence, goals and principles of international cooperation in the field of communication and information.

UN SECURITY COUNCIL DISCUSSES CYPRUS, SITUATION

LD051055 Moscow TASS in English 0959 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] New York May 5 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Baykov reports:

The majority of the U.N. members denounce the separatist actions of the leadership of the Turkish community of Cyprus, which led to complication of the situation in that country.

evidence of that is the course of the discussion of the situation in Cyprus, which is under way at the U.N. Security Council. The Security Council was convened at the request of the Cyprus Government after "an exchange of ambassadors was held between the self-styled "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" and Ankara. [quotation marks as received]

Speakers at the meeting emphasized that attempts to disunite for all time the population of Cyprus undermine the foundations for solution of the problem of the island. Sri Lanka's permanent representative at the United Nations, Wijewardane [as received] said that the separatist action of Turkish Cypriots had inflicted damage upon the efforts of the United Nations, the Non-alignment Movement and the Cyprus Government to put an end to tension in Cyprus and in eastern Mediterranean.

The splitter actions of the leadership of Cypriot Turks, which proclaimed "an independent state" in the north of the island are the direct consequence of intrigues of imperialist forces, with the United States at the head, which are kindling conflicts in different parts of the world, speakers stressed. As was noted by Syria's delgate Abdul al-Atassi for the United States it is not enough to have military presence in the Mediterranean. It is more insolently interfering in internal affairs of sovereign states of the region.

The demand was made at the meeting that all foreign troops be withdrawn from the territory of Cyprus, that foreign military bases be dismantled and the Cyprus question be resolved without interference from outside. That was specifically noted by permanent representative of Nicaragua at the United Nations Javier Chamorro Mora, who stressed that a fair solution of the problem can be achieved only on the basis of preservation of territorial integrity, sovereignty, independence of Cyprus and its status as a non-aligned state.

The delegation of Cyprus has prepared the draft resolution, firmly denouncing separatist actions which undermine unity of that state.

PRAVDA CRITICIZES 'BIAS,' ANTI-SOVIETISM IN ILO

PM021510 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[Sofya Timofeyeva "Answer to Reader's Letter": "The ILO and Its Problems" -- First paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Excerpts] O. Rezvyy from Arkhangelsk has written to the editorial office, asking for information about the ILO's activity.

Examples of political conservatism, unprecedented within the UN system, can be observed within the ILO. For example, throughout the history of the socialist countries' membership in this organization, representatives of their enterprises' leaders have never been elected to the Governing Body (the ILO's executive body) because the reactionary majority in the organization does not accept the social system in socialist countries.

The situation in the ILO has deteriorated sharply since the early eighties through the fault of notorious circles headed by the United States, which have launched an anti-Soviet and antisocialist campaign. Special efforts are being made in this direction by representatives of the ICFTU, which is ruled by the American AFL-CIO trade union organization. The ILO Secretariat is also following an openly biased pro-Western policy.

Impermissible attempts were even made by the ILO to interfere in Poland's internal affairs. Certain circles in that international organization give moral and political support to renegades from the former "Solidarity."

Following "complaints" by right-wing trade union bosses, the ILO governing body set up a so-called investigatory "commission" to look into the "Polish question." As a protest, the Polish Government was forced to suspend its cooperation with the ILO. Vietnam also left the organization last year.

The bloc of right-wing forces within the ILO also exploits the hullabaloo against the socialist states to draw attention away from the unemployment problems and the crude violations of working people's rights and trade union's freedoms in capitalist countries and in countries under dictatorial regimes. This political bias was vividly manifested, for example, when examining the question of the Reagan administration's breakup of the air traffic controllers' union and the problem of "professional bans" in the FRG.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries oppose the antisocialist actions and advocate the stepping up of ILO activity on the most important problems of working people's situation in the capitalist world and the changing of the organization's archaic structure on the basis of the principles of equitable international cooperation. The progressive forces within the organization are consistently following the line of ensuring that the ILO's activity corresponds fully with the sociopolitical realities of our time, the interests of working people, and the cause of peace.

SOVIET, OTHER WORLD WAR II LOSSES REMEMBERED

LD051228 Moscow TASS in English 1118 GMT 5 May 84

["Thoughts on the Eve of the V-Day" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 5 TASS -- TASS news analyst Boris Prokhorov writes:

On the eve of the Victory Day the thankful mankind bows their heads to the heroic dead, to the memory of every soldier of the Second World War who made his contribution to the common victory over fascism, be he Russian or American, Pole or Briton, Czech or Frenchman, Bulgarian or Serbian. Eternal glory and memory to all of them!

Mothers of all countries lament with bitter tears the fallen servicemen -- their sons. The Soviet Union which bore on its shoulders the main brunt of the war against Hitler Germany lost 20 million lives in 1941-45. This is clear since the Soviet-German front was the main front of the Second World War. Other countries, too, paid for victory with lives of their sons. Poland lost 6 million. 292,000 American troops lost their lives in the fighting against Hitlerites. 264,000 British soldiers were killed in battlefields of the Second World War.

Is there any need to comment on these figures? There is most likely no need. These figures show what a tragedy the last war was for mankind. And what a catastrophe might be a nuclear war if it is unleashed by imperialists.

In the history of the Second World War there are many other figures which should be mentioned. Such are, for instance, data on the quantity of fascist troops in different fronts. On the day of Hitler's attack on the USSR (June 1941) in the Soviet-German front there were 190 fascist divisions and in all other fronts -- 9 divisions. At the heat of the Stalingrad battle (November 1942) on our soil there were 266 Hitler divisions while in all other countries -- 13 divisions. Even after the opening of the second front (June 1944) 239 enemy divisions were acting against the Soviet Army, while 85 divisions -- against allied troops in Europe.

figures show that in the Soviet-German front the fascists lost two thirds of their aviation, 75 per cent of tanks and artillery, almost four fifth of the personnel. Out of 783 divisions of the Hitler bloc countries, destroyed in the years of the Second World War, 607 were routed by the Soviet Army.

The Soviet people is paying tribute to the contribution of its friends and allies to the common victory over fascism.

We recall with gratitude servicemen of the Polish Army and the Czechoslovak Army Corps, who fought shoulder-to-shoulder with the Soviet Army. We remember the many year long struggle of the People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia against fascists. We know that the People's Army of Bulgaria, Romanian Army units, units of Hungarian patriots, groups of German anti-fascists fought together with us against the common enemy in the concluding stage of war.

The Soviet people remember that the 40th anniversary of the landing of allied troops in Normandy falls due in a month's time. That was one of the biggest troop landing operations of the Second World War. We have not forgotten either the meeting with Americans on the Elba River or the courage of British seamen, who escorted transport ships to Murmansk, located beyond the polar circle, or the valour of French pilots of the "Normandy-Neman" air regiment.

We remember and shall remember everyone who made his contribution to the victory over fascism. We want it to be also remembered that the greatest losses in the Second World War fell the lot of the Soviet people, and this is one of the deepest roots of our invariable striving for peace.

U.S. POLICY ON FRG, JAPAN CALLED SHORTSIGHTED

LD052337 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2135 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Moscow, 5 May (TASS) -- U.S. militarism, intensifying its confrontation with the socialist countries, does not decline to include forces among its allies which nurture their own far-reaching plans in silence and which might in the future, while remaining active enemies of peace, turn out to be serious rivals of the United States.

It is a question of two contemporary militaristic forces, Ernst Henry writes in PRAVDA: one in Western Europe, the FRG, and the other in East Asia, Japan. In both cases Washington's policy displays startling shortsightedness.

Recalling that industrial, financial, and military circles in West Germany clearly consider themselves the rightful heirs of the old German militarists and that the Bundeswehr carefully guards the traditions of the Wehrmacht, the Soviet publicist emphasizes that the initial aim of the West German revanchists is to revive the Reich within the 1937 borders. In the long term, their claims -- and they do not conceal this -- stretch as far as Austria, Czechoslovakia, a not insignificant part of Poland, and even further.

What will happen if the United States, as a result of its mad game of staking everything on the international arena, becomes weak in the future and starts to lose the initiative and its influence over its allies? History prompts this question now.

Bearing in mind Washington's calculations that, in the event of war, Japan would help the United States in an attack on the USSR, the author of the article goes on:

Even ordinary Japanese people do not feel any kind of sentimental love for Uncle Sam but the memory of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, as well as of Pearl Harbor among Japanese officers and rightwing circles is fully combined with their enmity toward the USSR. However, the latter is placed on show while the former is kept deeply secret.

What does the double example of the FRG and Japan demonstrate? It is clear that it shows, above all, that militarism and revanchism in the capitalist world in our time are mutually linked. U.S. militarism desperately needs auxiliary forces in order to carry out its military strategy and for its aggressive operations.

The contradictions between militaristic powers can be suppressed for a certain period, but not eliminated. They are too deeply grounded in both economics and politics.

USSR, U.S. STANCES ON INDIAN OCEAN CONTRASTED

PM061745 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 May 84 First Edition p 5

[Valery Kosovan "International Review" "Indian Ocean: Two Approaches"]

[Excerpts] U.S. President R. Reagan's visit to China, the biggest country in Asia, has again focused the attention of international observers on the problems of this vast part of the world where more than half of all mankind live. As for Washington, its inflammatory, provocative role can be seen in absolutely all the areas of military-political tension which have arisen on the Asian Continent at various times. Let us examine, for instance, what is one of the most topical questions from Asia's viewpoint: that of military activities in the Indian Ocean, whose waters wash the shores of many Asian countries. It is not difficult to detect the defference between the two approaches to international affairs: the approach of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries on the one hand, and that of the imperialist states headed by the United States on the other.

Let us recall that the Indian Ocean is a relatively new sphere of the military expansion and arms race in which Washington engages. Whereas in West Europe and in the Far East the United States entrenched itself immediately after World War II, in the Indian Ocean the U.S. military presence was merely episodic as late as the sixties. It began to take on a permanent character after the appearance here of U.S. military bases, particularly after the handover to the Pentagon in 1966 of the island of Diego Garcia, which was seized from Mauritius by Britain and leased to the United States for 50 years. At present the U.S. military department has around 30 military bases in the Indian Ocean zone. These strong points cover the whole of the Indian Ocean. Judging by press reports, an intensive quest for new base facilities is continuing in Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and the Comoro Islands and Maldives.

Strategically this area has been compared by U.S. strategists with NATO West Europe and the Far East, where the United States is trying to involve China more actively in the military triangle of the United States, Japan, and South Korea which it is trying to knock together. The militarist point of this triangle is directed primarily against Asian peoples. The U.S. Administration intends to use the "Chinese factor" to realize its strategic plans in this area. The Pentagon is getting ready to deploy first-strike nuclear missiles -- similar to those that are currently being deployed in West European countries -- at its bases and on its warships in the near future. It is a matter of a buildup of new, more powerful means for waging nuclear war in the Indian Ocean. The U.S. strategists are also mobilizing other means with the aim of "rolling back socialism," which is being openly said in the Washington corridors of power, and also of counteracting the national liberation movement in Asia and Africa.

From its position of upholding the interests of peace, the Soviet Union conducted talks wth the United States in 1977-78 about ways to limit military activity in the Indian Ocean. Our principled stance has not changed since that time. We continue to favor frank and honest talks aimed at changing the situation in the region for the better.

The Soviet Union unswervingly favors the attainment of practical results even prior to the implementation of the UN declaration proclaiming the Indian Ocean to be a zone of peace. Both at the Soviet-American talks and in the United Nations, the Soviet Union has advocated that the situation in the Indian Ocean not be worsened. In particular, so the USSR proposed, states other than the Indian Ocean littoral states must not send large naval formations, including ships with nuclear weapons on board, into its waters, or hold naval exercises or maneuvers there, including maneuvers simulating operations involving the use of nuclear weapons. A renunciation of the creation of new military bases would also have a positive influence on the situation in the area. However, refusing to continue the talks with the Soviet Union on the problems of the Indian Ocean and embarking on a course of sabotaging the nonaligned countries' efforts for the earliest possible convocation of the international conference to elaborate appropriate practical measures to implement the UN declaration, the U.S. Administration has put forward a whole series of far-fetched reservations.

Among the most frequently cited reservations are the mythical "Soviet military threat" and the need "to balance the Soviet military presence" and to fill the "power vacuum." However, people in Asian countries are well aware that the Soviet Union threatens nobody. It is a reliable ally of all peoples struggling against imperialism. The Western-produced theory about "superpower rivalry" in this area serves the same aims -- namely, to shift responsibility from the real culprits behind the exacerbation of the military-political situation in the Indian Ocean. What could USSR rivalry with the United States in that area consist of, you may ask. The Soviet military presence in the Indian Ocean has remained at the same level for many years. Our country's warships, fulfilling purely defensive tasks, are not equipped with facilities for carrying out operations against the shore and are not in the area on a permanent basis. Not to mention the fact that the Soviet Union had advocated and continues to advocate the withdrawal from the Indian Ocean of all naval forces which do not belong to littoral states. This is a good example of a positive approach to the problems of the Indian Ocean. The need for such steps on a reciprocal basis arises also from the fact that the UN Special Committee on the Indian Ocean is currently preparing an international conference. Its main aim is the elaboration of practical measures to implement the UN declaration proclaiming the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

The Soviet Union's approach to the elimination of the nuclear threat from the Indian Ocean is frank and honest. It is based on the desire to normalize the international situation on the basis of the principles of detente. Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko said in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum: "We favor the peaceful solution of all disputed international problems by means of serious, equitable, and constructive talks. The USSR will fully cooperate with all states prepared by means of practical actions to contribute to the lessening of international tension and to create an atmosphere of trust in the world."

U.S. IMPOSING ARMS RACE ON NATO PARTNERS

LD051323 Moscow TASS in English 1228 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 5 TASS -- TASS political analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The Reagan administration continues to impose upon the European NATO partners of the United States a large-scale arms race, including the development of weapons of a new generation possessing greater firepower, accuracy and the range of action.

Commenting on the session of the NATO Military Planning Committee on the level of defense ministers, which is to be held in Brussels on May 16-17, the London-based newspaper DAILY TELEGRAPH points out that the ministers will analyse and approve, on the proposal of the U.S., the program of adopting by NATO of the first group out of 11 high-technology weapon systems. These include the most up-to-date non-nuclear destruction, reconnaissance and electronic tracking facilities equipped with mini-computers and electronic guidance micro-devices. Such weapons have greater destructive capacity, accuracy and selectivity.

In December 1982 the U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger came up with a program of modernizing the NATO conventional armaments with the aim to equip the armed forces of the North Atlantic bloc with American weapons of a new generation. This will require from the NATO countries ever greater growth of military expenditures and the curtailment of social programs.

In order to deceive the West European public, representatives of the Reagan administration assert that the conventional weapons buildup allegedly reduces the probability of the utilisation by the U.S. of nuclear armaments in case of a conflict between the East and the West. However, the Pentagon's instructions for the units of the U.S. Armed Forces deployed in West Germany refute these false allegations of U.S. officials. According to the Western press, the American Army has been given a new manual which envisages combat operations in Europe with the simultaneous utilisation of conventional non-nuclear, nuclear and chemical weapons. The combination of these types of weapons will invariably turn any armed conflict into a nuclear war. This concept also underlies the notorious Reagan doctrine of a "limited nuclear war" in Europe.

Washington does not want to reconcile itself to the fact that any attempt to start an armed conflict on the European Continent will be followed by immediate retribution. However, this is well understood by West Europeans who would become its victims. Being aware of the danger posed by the present-day confrontation, the Warsaw Treaty member states issued a communique last month in which they again proposed to the NATO member countries to normalize the situation and to free Europe from nuclear and chemical weapons etc. Washington responds to these proposals with stepping up the arms race.

NATO HOLDING EXERCISES IN EUROPEAN SEAS

LD060022 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] The NATO military bloc is conducting several exercises at once in European seas close to Soviet borders. In the Norwegian Sea the navies of West Germany, Norway and Denmark are taking part in the exercise Bold Game 84. A total of up to 80 naval vessels are involved in the exercise. In the Baltic, seven countries of the bloc, including West Germany and Britain, are involved in the Blue Harrier exercise, and on the southern flank, in the Mediterranean, the NATO forces are on Monday beginning a big exercise codenamed Distant Hammer 84. This will involve the United States, Britain, Turkey, Italy, Canada and France.

Greece Not To Participate

LD031011 Moscow TASS in English 1008 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Athens May 3 [dateline as received] -- Greece will not take part in the "Distant Hammer" NATO exercise in the Aegean Sea, a spokesman for Greek Government has stated. The decision is prompted by the fact, he pointed out, that whenever NATO's maneouvres take place in the Aegean Sea, then Greece's sovereignty over the Island of Lemnos is always called in question.

U.S.-NATO MILITARY AIMS ON CYPRUS EXAMINED

NC052217 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1800 GMT 5 May 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Mikhailidhis, secretary general of the Union of Cypriot Farmers, recently asked the government during a Cyprus House of Representatives session about the report appearing in the London newspaper, THE GUARDIAN, that nuclear weapons are stationed at the British military bases in Cyprus. Our commentator writes: The Cypriot deputy's question reflects the Cypriots' deep concern regarding a policy of nuclear confrontation by the imperialist forces, headed by the United States.

Efforts are being made behind the backs of the Cypriot people for the use at any time of the island as a nuclear bridgehead aimed against the neighborly countries. The imperialist forces are simultaneously extending their military presence on the island, thus preparing for another conspiracy against the independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus.

The British military bases in Cyprus were converted a very long time ago into a U.S.-NATO base. These bases are being used by the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces as an intermediary point, as an airfield for U.S. spy aircraft, for spying activities, as well as for many other dirty aims. New bases and spying centers of NATO countries are being established on the island, particularly in the Lefkoniko area.

The implementation of the military actions of the NATO countries on the island is arousing the indignation of the Cypriots who are in favor of the removal of all foreign troops from Cyprus territory, the abolition of the foreign military bases, and the cessation of foreign intervention. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries favor these just demands. Our commentator writes: the efforts that aim to involve Cyprus in the dangerous nuclear plans of the northern Atlantic alliance must be effectively repelled.

FORUM ON CENTRAL AMERICA OPENS IN LISBON

LD031032 Moscow TASS in English 1023 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Lisbon May 3 TASS -- TASS correspondent Gennadiy Petrov reports:

An international conference of solidarity with Nicaragua and for peace in Central America is to open here today. It is to discuss the dangerous development of the situation in the region, occurring through the fault of the U.S. Administration, and ways and forms of mobilizing the world public for struggle against imperialist intervention and international terrorism. It will also consider questions relating to U.S. aggressive actions against Nicaragua and other Central American countries, the peace initiatives of the Contadora Group to settle conflicts in the region and actions in defence of progressive transformations in Nicaragua. The forum is attended by about 300 delegates from almost 70 countries as well as representatives of many international and regional organisations.

U.S. imperialism, headed by the Reagan administration which tramples underfoot the right of the peoples to shape their destinies themselves, bears all the responsibility for tension in Central America, Julio Lopez, member of the Secretariat of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, said in an interview with the TASS correspondent. He is leading the delegation of his country at the conference in Lisbon.

The explosive situation that has arisen in the region as a result of Washington's aggressive policy, he said, represents a serious threat to world peace. Therefore the Lisbon forum has attracted the attention of broad public circles of different countries and continents. The conference is expected to become not only a graphic manifestation of solidarity with revolutionary Nicaragua and the patriots of El Salvador and other Central American countries but also to make its contribution to the relaxation of international tension and strengthening world peace, Julio Lopez said.

Nicaraguan Delegate Speaks

LD040904 Moscow TASS in English 0609 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Lisbon, May 4 TASS -- TASS correspondent Gennadiy Petrov reports:

The opening ceremony of a conference of solidarity with Nicaragua and for peace in Central America here has become a vivid manifestation of the firm support of the entire world public for the courageous struggle of the Latin American peoples for freedom and independence and denunciation of the aggressive policy of the U.S. Administration.

The conference is attended by about 300 delegates from almost 70 countries on all continents, and also by representatives of many international and regional organisations and the Portuguese public.

The just cause of the Nicaraguan people and the heroic struggle of the patriots of El Salvador and other Central American countries for freedom and independence symbolize the rising protest of all the Latin Americans against imperialist oppression, exploitation and poverty, the well-known Argentine writer and Nobel Peace Prize winner A. Perez Esquivel who chairs the conference stated. Incessant acts of aggression against Nicaragua and the mining of Nicaraguan harbours, he noted, constitute terrorism against a sovereign country that has been institutionalized as government policy. We consider it an act of aggression against the whole of Latin America, he said.

Having stressed the importance of solidarity with the struggle waged by the Central American peoples, he called for united efforts in the movement against oppression and exploitation and for exposure of false imperialist propaganda.

The audience welcomed with tumultuous applause envoys of the heroic Nicaraguan people. Comandante Monica Baltodano, a prominent figure of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, characterised the criminal acts of aggression of U.S. imperialism against her country as intervention. The dangerous conflict provoked by Washington's gross intervention in the affairs of Central America, she said, poses a grave threat to the cause of peace.

The United States, the Nicaraguan spokesman stated, is escalating the war in El Salvador and becoming dragged ever deeper into it, and also expanding its military presence in the region. Washington's aggressive course has grown tougher after the installation in the USA of the Reagan administration, which would not reconcile itself to the loss of imperialist control of that region.

Flagrantly trampling underfoot the basic principles of international law and the U.N. Charter, she pointed out, the U.S. authorities, using the CIA, have mined Nicaraguan harbours. As a consequence of that piratic action, ten commercial shops were damaged, including those of the Soviet Union, the Netherlands, Japan and other countries, and several Nicaraguan fishing boats have been hit by mines. This is evidence of fresh dangerous steps in the escalation of U.S. intervention in our country, she noted.

Washington, Monica Baltodano continued, has put together a mercenary army of 12,000. It keeps in neighboring Honduras about 3,000 troops and numerous CIA agents, and has modernized and extended military bases and runways on Honduran territory, from which mercenaries make their ruthless raids. As many as 1,887 Nicaraguans, including 135 teachers, have died since 1982. What else if not intervention can we call bandit raids against the civilian population and the mining of Nicaraguan harbors? What else can we call the huge damage to property done by the aggressive actions of imperialism, the destruction of hospitals and schools, the obliteration of cattle and crops and the attempts to impose on the country a financial and economic blockade? The United States has already spent more than 200 million dollars on its barbarous war against Nicaragua.

Seeking in vain to bring the Nicaraguan people to their knees, the Nicaraguan spokesman pointed out, the U.S. President brings into play napalm, missiles, heavy artillery, underwater mines, spy planes and other technology. However, he will fail to impose on us his type of "democracy," known to the Nicaraguans from the time of the Somoza regime, "democracy" which means violence, plunder, torture and killings. The people of Nicaragua are resolved to fight to the end for the right to national independence and self-determination.

Despite the war, deep-going progressive change continues in the country, Monica Baltodano stated. Nicaragua wants to live in peace, to carry on its revolutionary process, to develop its foreign policy of non-alignment, to combat economic backwardness. That is why the revolutionary Government of Nicaragua supports the peace initiatives, in particular, of the countries of the "Contadora Group", and makes its own proposals aimed at the settlement of the conflict in Central America. An essential precondition for this settlement is non-intervention in internal affairs, observance of the principle of self-determination of nations and renunciation of the use or threat of force.

The Nicaraguan delegate demanded an immediate end to U.S. military and political intervention in El Salvador, where about 40,000 people have already died in freedom struggle. She also demanded an end to the blockade of and hostile actions and threats against Cuba. The United States, she stressed, should learn to respect peace and the right of the peoples to decide their destinies independently.

Having stated the readiness of the Nicaraguan Government for talks, Monica Baltodano at the same time warned that her country would not make unilateral concessions.

She voiced on behalf of the Nicaraguan people cordial gratitude to the organizers of and participants in the Lisbon conference, which continues its work.

AUCCTU'S SUBBOTIN ADDRESSES TU CONFERENCE

LD042113 Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 4 -- "The Moscow meeting has shown that the trade unions of all countries have common goals and common class interests. The main of them is to struggle against imperialism and its aggressive policy", said Aleksandr Subbotin, secretary of the Central Council of the Trade Unions of the USSR. He spoke here today at the closing of the international conference "The Trade Unions in the Struggle for the Vital Interests of the Working People, Against the Threat of a New War". The conference was attended by representatives of m e than a hundred countries.

Subbotin said the conference was addressed by 142 trade union activists from all continents. The exchange of opinions has shown that the trade unions are aware of their responsibility for the destiny of peace.

U.S. ACCUSED OF ABETTING SAKHAROVS' PROTESTS

PM141713 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 84 First Edition p 5

["The Rationale of a Provocation" -- TASS headline]

[Text] It has long been known that each time reactionary circles in the West want to complicate the international situation and distract public attention from their own, dangerous plans and actions, they resort to mounting mean and vicious anti-Soviet campaigns. They shrink from nothing in these aims, including the use of all manner of renegades who have sold out their conscience and repudiated their own people.

Our foes have assigned a special place in these sordid gambits to the notorious anti-Sovieteer Sakharov, whose anti-civic conduct has long been condemned by the Soviet people.

Sakharov's wife, Ye. G. Bonner, also ought to be mentioned. She has not only constantly prodded her husband into undertaking actions hostile to the Soviet state and society but has also committed such actions herself, which has been the subject of repeated press reports. She has also acted as liaison between the reactionary circles in the West and Sakharov. For a number of years now, Bonner has supplied Western anti-Soviet centers, and not for a song, with blatant calumnies and malicious libels defaming our country, our system and the Soviet people.

In this activity, it has been proved irrefutably, she has used the services of staff members of the American Embassy in Moscow, who have sent the material received from Bonner abroad via diplomatic channels. This kind of assistance has been given to her of late, in particular, by First Secretary Edmund McWilliams and Second Secretaries George Glass and John Purnell.

It recently became known to competent Soviet agencies that a far-reaching operation had been masterminded with the involvement of American diplomats, in accordance with whose thoroughly detailed scenario Sakharov was to call another "hunger strike," with Bonner in the meantime getting "asylum" in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. The plan provided for exploiting Bonner's stay in the embassy to organize meetings with foreign correspondents and send abroad mendacious allegations about the Soviet Union and all kind of falsehoods about the position of her husband, Sakharov.

These coordinated actions were to signal the start of an anti-Soviet campaign in the West, first of all in the United States.

It was planned at the same time to try and organize under a far-fetched pretext -- namely, her state of health -- Bonner's departure abroad, where she was to become a leader of the anti-Soviet scum on the payroll of Western special services.

As a result of timely measures adopted by Soviet law-enforcement agencies, the operation has been foiled. An official representation, listing facts of direct involvement by staffers of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow in this provocation and demanding an end to such inadmissible actions, has been made to the American side.

The sponsors of this provocative operation have been caught unawares. But they still bend over backwards, trying to talk themselves out of responsibility and hypocritically claiming that they have been motivated by some human considerations and nothing else.

Nothing can be further from the truth. But they aim their words at naive people who, they hope, might be made to believe in the humane motives of a wrong-doer stopped in the act.

Those who are now shedding crocodile tears over the "grievous plight" of Sakharov prefer not to mention that they are trying to make a hero out of a man who is pouring scorn on his people, openly urging war and use of nuclear weapons against his own country and preaching inhumane ideas. They also prefer to keep silent that the Soviet state has shown magnanimity and tolerance towards this man and given him the opportunity to leave the slippery path and rehabilitate himself in the eyes of his compatriots.

No, it is not at all the considerations of humanity that guide those who would like to raise another propaganda uproar over Sakharov and Bonner. They are blinded by raw anti-Sovietism and would like to poison the international atmosphere even more and sow the poisonous seeds of mistrust among nations.

But it is high time all sponsors of "crusades" and acts of ideological and other sabotage against the land of the Soviets realized that this path will bring them no glory. This was the case in the past, and this will continue to be the case in the future.

PLANE CRASH, BLAST INCIDENTS IN NEVADA VIEWED

PM041215 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 May 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS dispatches under the general heading "What the Incidents Show"]

[Text] San Francisco, 3 May -- The U.S. military is developing new generation weapons systems for inflicting a first nuclear strike against the Soviet Union. This was evidenced in particular by the recent incident at the Nellis Air Force Base in Nevada, when Lieutenant General R. Bond, engaged on questions of developing new generation equipment, died as the result of the crash of a "specially modified supersecret aircraft."

As THE LOS ANGELES TIMES learned, the testing of very sophisticated kinds of weapons, including aircraft, for waging "special" operations over USSR territory, is carried out at the Nellis Air Force Base in the strictest secrecy. These weapons include Lockheed's F-19 fighter-bombers and also Northrop's latest Stealth system bomber, which is under development. Special technology, making it difficult for radar to detect them, has been used in the creation of both combat machines.

The U.S. Air Force command hastily erected a wall of secrecy around the incident in the Nevada desert, announcing only that a special commission has been set up to investigate the circumstances of R. Bond's death. However, a number of representatives of the Pentagon and connected military corporations from among the rivals of the present developers of "invisible craft" told THE LOS ANGELES TIMES that the apparatus being piloted by R. Bond was most likely intended for rehearsing operations near the USSR or over its territory.

In hatching plans to inflict a "surprise" attack against the Soviet Union, the Pentagon, as THE WASHINGTON TIMES points out, is strenuously developing and testing not just aircraft but also "invisible" missiles. According to the newspaper, at least six accidents have happened in Nevada recently, details of which have been carefully concealed from the public.

San Francisco, 3 May -- The U.S. energy secretary has prepared a report on the results of investigation into the incident which happened 10 weeks ago at the Rainier Mesa test site in Nevada as the result of an undeclared test of a nuclear device.

As has already been reported, following an underground nuclear explosion carried out 15 February, a funnel almost 10 meters deep formed on the surface. The ground collapsed just when a group of workers and experts were standing above the explosions' epicenter. Fourteen people received injuries and one of them died. According to a UPI report from Las Vegas, the official authorities in their report laid all the responsibility for this tragic incident on minor personnel.

At the same time the report makes no mention of the real cause of the incident, which has been reported by the U.S. press and U.S. scientific circles. Despite assertions by an Energy Department spokesman that the explosion did not exceed 20 kilotons, specialists stressed that in actual fact it was considerably more powerful.

As UPI pointed out, most tests at the Rainier Mesa test site "are conducted with a view to studying the possibilities of conducting nuclear explosions that cannot be recorded."

PONOMAREV: CRASH CLUE TO U.S. WAR PREPARATIONS

LD042207 Moscow in Czech and Slovak to Czechoslovakia 1500 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] The ASSOCIATED PRESS reports that during the testing of the strictly secret latest type of heavy airplane in the State of Nevada an experienced test pilot, Lieutenant General Robert Bond, has died. His name is connected with intensive Air Force testing in the development of the so-called invisible plane of the "Stealth" type, which is designated for the first nuclear strike against the defense system of the USSR.

The air catastrophe in Nevada revealed only a part of a very thick cover of secrecy in which Washington is speeding up the preparations for war: nuclear, chemical, cosmic, bacteriological, and even ecological, says TASS observer Leonid Ponomarev.

In one of his latest speeches in Beijing President Ronald Reagan said that he was allegedly convinced that nuclear war cannot be won and that it should never be conducted. But the practical acts of his administration show the opposite. Washington not only considers but is getting ready for nuclear war, both limited and global. This is why the Pentagon is so hastily stepping up its nuclear potential and the systems of various carriers of nuclear weapons. For example, for the beginning of the nineties 19 types of nuclear warheads are planned as part of U.S. weaponry, of the overall number of up to 29,000 units. When we note that the United States already has approximately 26,000 units of nuclear arms, that 114 warships and 73 (?killer-uderny) submarines continuously carry nuclear weapons on board, and 15 types of Tactical Air Force planes are programed as carriers of nuclear weapons, (and this is not counting?) the Strategic Air Force, ballistic missiles, etc, then it is clear what Reagan's statement is worth when he speaks in favor of controlling nuclear arms.

As NEWSDAY said, quoting Assistant to U.S. Secretary of Defense for Atomic Energy Richard Wagner, the Pentagon is already working on third-generation nuclear weapons, on the development of (?x-ray) laser, on thermonuclear energy from explosions of neutron bombs in cosmic and outer space. We could continue listing the so-called Pentagon novelties, but we have quoted a sufficient number to illustrate how the Washington leaders, in their feverish effort to gain military superiority, drive the world to catastrophe with devilish meticulousness.

Naturally, the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community will never permit the violation of the existing approximate parity between the East and West.

At the same time the USSR is doing its utmost to make common sense win in international affairs. The USSR leadership has put forward a number of constructive proposals to strengthen peace, including the proposal to consider averting a nuclear war the main task of foreign policy, to freeze nuclear armament, to undertake not to be the first to use nuclear arms, and not to allow the militarization of outer space. The U.S. Administration still has not replied to these Soviet proposals.

WEINBERGER REMARKS ON SPACE DEFENSES CRITICIZED

PM061835 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 May 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS dispatch: "Chasing Superiority"]

[Text] Washington, 3 May -- U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger has made a clumsy attempt to justify the Reagan administration's criminal plans to militarize space. Speaking at the National Press Club, he endeavored to prove that the program announced by the White House for creating a gigantic system of antimissile defenses with space-based elements is the most..."secure way of maintaining peace in the future."

Such arguments are thoroughly full of hypocrisy. As prominent U.S. specialists note, Washington has undertaken its dangerous program, on which it is planned to spend around $2 billion in the next fiscal year and almost $26 billion 1986-1989, with the sole aim of securing the potential to deliver a first strike and unleash nuclear war. However, as pointed out by a recent report by an authoritative organization, the Union of Concerned Scientists, hopes that the United States will be able to "safeguard" itself from a counterstrike in the event of nuclear conflict are futile. The implementation of the administration's program will only sharply step up the arms race and, as former U.S. Vice President W. Mondale said, "will make space a theater of military operations." "Wars in space are only a prelude to war on earth," R. (Garvin), a major U.S. scientist, believes for his part.

Sober opinions like these roused the anger of the Pentagon chief, who alleged that the administration has "no choice" in view of the growing "Soviet threat." Weinberger, however, said not a word about the fact that the United States, as is clear from recently declassified Pentagon documents, has been elaborating programs for militarizing space since 1958 and that the Reagan administration has clearly formulated the aim of making space a springboard of aggression, is spending billions of dollars for this purpose, and is flatly refusing to hold talks on the inadmissibility of the militarizatio of space. Washington resorts to slanderous attacks against the USSR whenever it is trying to justify criminal programs for an arms buildup and preparations for nuclear war.

BOGACHEV RIDICULES DEFENSE BUDGET CUTS

LD042222 Moscow TASS in English 2052 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Moscow 4 May TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

Pressured by Congress which is seriously concerned over the huge U.S. budget deficit, with income dwarfed by spending, the Reagan administration made public its readiness to make cuts in the requested appropriations for military needs for the 1985 fiscal year.

The task of informing Congress of this decision was entrusted by the White House to the U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger. The Pentagon chief gave a highly dramatic slant to his statement in the Senate Armed Services Committee.

In a bid to intimidate congressmen with a prospect of the USA "lagging behind" in the military field, "a low morale of the Armed Forces" and a "growing threat to the U.S. security", the defence secretary, in the words of a CBS correspondent, clearly wished to look like one who has been sentenced to death and given the last word. You, i.e. the congressmen, are depriving the Pentagon of badly needed means. Well, what can one do? We have to comply. But one day you may well have regrets about your demands. I warned you back in February that any cuts in the U.S. military budget would reduce to naught any accomplishments of the past three years and increase the peril threatening every free nation.

At a closer scrutiny, however, the pathos of the speech by the head of the U.S. military department turned out to be bathos. The Pentagon agrees to a reduction of a mere 14.4 billion dollars, or 4.5 per cent, in the original 313.4 billion dollars in military appropriations requested by the administration. It ought to be pointed out that even with the cuts announced by Weinberger the U.S. spending on war preparations in fiscal 1985 will, adjusted for inflation, exceed by 7.8 per cent the similar appropriations of the previous year.

It follows from the U.S. defence secretary's statement that Washington, for instance, does not intend to cut even by one cent the proposed expenditure on the development of the "MX" strategic, first-strike missile, the "B-1" bomber, and on the space military programmes.

Weinberger proposes a plan for "economy", which mainly provides for pure and simple deferrals in the purchases of some armaments to later periods, as well as for negligible cuts in military programmes of secondary importance.

The curious thing is that in this particular case the Reagan administration, by way of an exception, changed its "guns instead of butter" motto for the "less guns, less butter" one. Now the White House confronts the U.S. Congress with this condition: The insignificant cuts in military spending must necessarily be accompanied by a significant curtailment of the already much truncated appropriations for federal social programmes.

Having actually warned Congress that the Reagan administration would be delighted to give up the proposed tiny cuts in the military budget, Weinberger stressed once again that a reduction in the U.S. military spending may be perceived by the "enemy" as a "signal" of a flagging U.S. "resolve to restore its defence might". In short, the message the Pentagon boss wishes to get across is that Washington does not in any way intend to desist from its plans to achieve a military superiority and its plans for nuclear war preparations.

This is probably the way the world public will interpret this "signal" from Washington.

ARKHIPOV PRC VISIT TO FOCUS ON NUCLEAR POWER

OW051237 Tokyo KYODO in English 1229 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 5 KYODO -- Cooperation in nuclear power will be one of major topics in the forthcoming talks in Beijing between Soviet First Vice Premier Ivan V. Arkhipov and Chinese leaders, a reliable East bloc source here said Saturday.

Arkhipov will arrive here next Thursday.

The Soviet leader is expected to conduct talks in detail on Moscow's offer of nuclear power generation equipment to China, the source said. Cooperation between the Soviet Union and China in uranium development and the peaceful use of isotope is also likely to come up in Arkhipov's Beijing talks, the source speculated.

During a visit to Tokyo in April, Fang Yi, Chinese minister of the state Science and Technology Commission, disclosed that Moscow was ready to sell nuclear power reactors to China without any conditions.

China has already concluded a nuclear power accord with France and a similar agreement was initialled between China and the United States during the recent China visit by President Ronald Reagan. In addition, China plans to sign a nuclear energy agreement with West Germany later this month. China is trying to seek cooperation in nuclear power from various countries and judge them by comparison, the East bloc source said.

In this connection, China has a strong interest in Soviet nuclear power technology, the source said. China also has a hope to seek the Soviet technolcgy for coal development and this problem will be aslo taken up in the discussions between Arkhipov and Chinese leaders, the source said.

'TASS STATEMENT' ON PRC PROVOCATIONS AGAINST SRV

LD041558 Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 4 May 84

["TASS Statement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 4 TASS -- Beginning with April 28, 1984, Chinese troops, violating in some sections the border of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, have invaded its territory and captured a number of heights.

China's present armed provocations against Vietnam are the largest in scope since the time of the aggression against the SRV in February 1979.

The Chinese authorities assert that they, allegedly, are only "rebuffing" attacks on the Chinese border by Vietnamese Army units. But who will believe that a country with a population of 60 million may decide to unleash a military clash with a state whose population is now over a billion people? Who can imagine that a country worn out by almost forty years of war against the imperialist aggressors would challenge a state with an army of four million servicemen and practically unlimited reserves?

But everybody remembers that the Chinese authorities themselves who launched an attack on Vietnam in 1979 boasted many times that they will teach a "second lesson" to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The Chinese leadership makes no secret at all of the fact that it does not like the political choice that has been made by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, other countries of Indochina, the foreign policy course they are conducting.

This is why, and for none other reasons, the Chinese authorities are trying systematically to apply methods of political and economic pressure to Vietnam and other countries of Indochina, resort to gross threats in the hope of compelling them to change their course. And now the Chinese authorities resorted again to direct use of military force against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

It is not out of place for those who want to "teach" independent countries "lessons" to take notice of the lessons of history themselves. It would be extremely myopic to think that in 1984 the results and consequences of aggression against Vietnam will be any different than those in 1979.

China's military provocations against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam are condemned in the Soviet Union. The Government of the SRV has repeatedly offered the Government of the PRC to open serious, business-like negotiations with a view to resolving all issues in bilateral relations by peaceful political means. It has repeatedly proposed to sign a non-aggression treaty between the SRV and the PRC. Precisely this road, and not military confrontation, would best of all answer the interests of the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples, the interests of peace and security in Asia.

FURTHER ASSESSMENT OF REAGAN PRC VISIT IMPACT

PM041824 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Concerning Reagan's Visit to China"]

[Text] Moscow May 3 -- President Reagan's visit to the PRC has drawn to a close. The U.S. Administration tried to use it to the fullest possible extent as an election year visit and for the realization of its hegemonistic plans in the Asian and Far Eastern region.

The impact of the talks on relations between the PRC and the United States, just as on the Asian Continent as a whole, will make itself felt with time. However, one can already say that Washington is passing off Reagan's visit as a major political event and is trying to use it for propaganda and strategic purposes. Reagan and his administration, taking account of the continuing U.S. election campaign, wanted to use the "China factor" to the full to further its plans, to play the "China card," above all, in the context of confrontation with the Soviet Union in the Asia and Pacific region, to broaden out, in Reagan's words, areas of "coinciding and parallel interests" with China, to carry on with the coordination of actions with China on a series of issues in the international arena.

The American President was in every way trying to give his talks, and especially his public statements, a provocative anti-Soviet orientation. This came as a fresh confirmation of the militarist course steered by the U.S. Administration, and its reluctance to seek agreement with the Soviet Union, including on disarmament issues. In doing so, Reagan speculatively assured the Chinese leadership that the "United States would never consent to sign an agreement with the Soviet Union on the reduction or elimination of nuclear armaments in Europe if Soviet missiles deployed in Asia remained unaffected."

However, both Reagan and his Chinese interlocutors failed to even mention that the United States had deployed hundreds of its missiles on submarines and planes in the Asian region targeted on the Soviet Union and other countries of the Asian Continent. And it hasn't the slightest intention of reducing them.

It is indicative in this respect that in appraising the world situation during the talks, the Chinese leaders equated the imperialist and militaristic policy of the United States with the peaceable policy of the countries of the socialist community -- anti-war in its essence. Moreover, Beijing seems to take no notice of Washington's dangerous line in international affairs, and intensified U.S. military preparations in the Asia and Pacific region, in whose sphere of operative preparations China inevitably finds itself. Deng Xiaoping said in this connection that "China was not opposed to the U.S. arms buildup and that it always supported such steps of the United States." U.S. Presidential Adviser for National Security Affairs McFarlane reaffirmed that Beijing "unequivocally supports the steps aimed at restoring U.S. might" aimed at checking so-called "Soviet expansionism" which, of course, is a fabrication. Nor did the Chinese side object, as one can judge from the results, negotiations to the intensified encouragement for the militarization of Japan and other U.S. allies, or measures with a view to knocking together a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul bloc.

In the present-day complex international situation, under conditions of sharpened confrontation between socialism and imperialism, in the Asian Continent in particular, and in the conditions under which Reagan has proclaimed a "crusade" against communism, the very fact of emphasizing during the U.S.-Chinese talks the sides' viewpoints on a number of fundamental questions of international politics is highly significant. As Reagan stated, "The sphere of accord between the two countries is much wider than the sphere of their differences," China and the USA have "the same common principles of the preservation of peace," and "the two countries stand together." The U.S. President emphasized that "the Chinese leaders and I agreed to devote main attention to those fields which bring us together, and first of all the determination to counteract threats on the part of the other states." Deng Xiaoping, for his part, said that "China and the USA have common views on a number of international problems."

Beijing and Washington have backed, in particular, continuation of all-round support to the Afghan and Khmer counterrevolutions. During the discussion of the state of affairs in the Korean peninsula, the premier of the PRC's State Council, according to press reports, did not demand that U.S. troops be withdrawn from South Korea, which is the key problem for a solution to the Korean question. Touching on the situation in Central America, the head of the Chinese Government limited himself to a statement that "China disapproves of some U.S. actions in the area," without mentioning U.S. imperialism's aggression against Grenada and Nicaragua and the escalation of Washington's threats to socialist Cuba. It is significant that Reagan's visit to the PRC coincided with Beijing's sharpening of tension on the Sino-Vietnamese border.

The leaders of the PRC and the United States, judging by reports, discussed Soviet-Chinese relations in detail as well. The Beijing leadership again repeated its demands that it is necessary that the Soviet Union remove the so-called "three big obstacles" which, as is known, are concerned with the interests of the USSR's security and the Soviet Union's cooperation with Afghanistan, Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Mongolia, thereby emphasizing that it will continue to adhere to these positions which hinder the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations.

While presenting their foreign-policy strategy as "independent and sovereign," the Chinese leaders in public speeches openly avoided associating themselves with the U.S. Administration's militarist anti-Soviet course, and stated the existence of "different approaches" to some matters of international life and bilateral relations. The Taiwan

question was referred to by the Chinese representatives as a "big obstacle" to the stable and long-term development of Sino-American relations. However, the discussion of the question, as Western news agencies report, took less than five minutes of Reagan's hours-long talks with Zhao Ziyang. On the eve of the visit, Reagan assured Taipei that he "will not agree to any limitations on U.S. relations with Taiwan." When in Beijing, he directly stated that he did not intend "to turn his back on old friends in order to make new friends." And Washington did not make any promises concerning a reduction of U.S. arms deliveries to Taiwan.

The obvious striving of the sides "not to emphasize spheres of differing interests" so as to "gain mutual advantages," as Reagan put it, was manifested at the same time. What kind of advangates were meant?

As is known, during the talks, the sides specifically signed the agreement on lifting double taxation from American companies operating in China and protocols on cooperation in scientific and technological management in industry, on scientific and technical information, and on cultural cooperation. The agreement on cooperation in the use of nuclear energy was initialed.

Talks reportedly are under way to conclude other agreements which, as Washington hopes, will create conditions for penetration by U.S. monopolies. As Reagan said, one purpose of his visit is "to spread the United States' influence in CHina's huge commercial market." In this connection, the President particularly welcomed the decision of Chinese leaders "to open wider the door to the West."

A correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES who accompanied the President points out that Reagan, on returning to the United States from the 6-day trip, said he is overjoyed at the "bringing of the spirit of free market" into China's economy and is optimistic about the prospects of U.S.-Chinese economic cooperation.

A report questioning the sales of U.S. armaments to China discussed during Reagan's visit drew attention. Secretary of State Shultz said that the talks on the arms sale "are proceeding at a high pace." A trip of PRC Defense Minister Zhang Aiping to the United States is planned for next June to achieve concord on specific questions in that sphere.

Touching on the results of the visit of the U.S. President, the Chinese leaders, just as Reagan did, stress that "it passed successfully and led to the deepening of mutual understanding and to the consolidation of friendship." True, the openly hegemonistic power-politics line of the Reagan administration in world affairs caused certain wariness even among Beijing's official circles. The world press explains this by the fact that the most odious pronouncements in Reagan's public speeches in Beijing were deleted when these speeches were published in the Chinese press.

The demagogical calls Reagan made in Beijing for the further aggravation of international tension, for the heightening of confrontation with the USSR and other socialist countries, confirm the militaristic trend of U.S. policy. Reagan did not conceal the imperialist class stands and interests, the striving to draw into his anti-communist, anti-Soviet "crusade" any political forces in the world, including by the use of economic levers and promises. This is a dangerous course. It contradicts the interests of peace and socialism as well as the interests of the Chinese people.

1954 WARNING ON U.S.-PRC NUCLEAR WAR RECALLED

LD052101 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] In 1954 John Foster Dulles forecast that the war in Vietnam could escalate to a general battle with China fought with American nuclear weapons. This is our concluding item in the round-up.

In the post war period the United States resorted to arms over 200 times. According to military experts America contemplated using nuclear arms some 20 times. China and the Soviet Union were at the top of the list of atomic targets.

The forecast of John Foster Dulles never became a reality. However, this does not mean that America's nuclear threats can be forgotten. First of all, the U.S. doctrine stresses the first use of nuclear arms in a major conflict. The Reagan administration has refused to adopt a no-first-use pledge. Such a pledge was given by the Soviet Union at the United Nations. Secondly, U.S. foreign policy towards such great nations as the Soviet Union and China has been so inconsistent that doing some long-term political planning with Washington is quite a problem. From a policy of relaxation and more or less normal relations Washington can easily go in the opposite direction and start planning a limited or protracted war.

Playing the China or some other card in international relations is a doubled-edged tool -- it may cut both ways -- and those in the United States who warn against such an approach in foreign policy have a good point.

Thirty years ago John Foster Dulles predicted a full-scale war with China fought with American nuclear weapons. That was the time when Ronald Reagan strongly denounced China for whatever it did. Now can all this be easily forgotten?

PRC'S HU YAOBANG ARRIVES FOR DPRK VISIT

LD041015 Moscow TASS in English 1005 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 4 TASS -- General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China Hu Yaobang came for a visit here today. He was met by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, President of the DPRK Kim Il-song, other Korean leaders.

JCP LEADER SPEAKS OF CPSU TALKS, PEACE AT RALLY

LD062030 Moscow TASS in English 2357 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Tokyo May 6 TASS -- The traditional fete of AKAHATA the newspaper of Japanese Communists, that was held for three days in Tiofu, Tokyo Prefecture, has become a vivid manifestation of anti-war sentiments. Thousands of members of the Communist Party, its supporters, representatives of democratic organisations of Japan took part in meetings and demonstrations, symposiums and seminars.

"The struggle for peace, for the prevention of nuclear war, for curbing the arms race, banning and liquidation of nuclear weapons is the main task of the present", Kenji Miyamoto, the chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan, said at the fete. He pointed out the growth of influence and prestige of anti-war movement all over the world in the recent years. The Japanese movement of peace champions who know better than the rest about the horrible consequences of the use of nuclear weapons participates in the anti-nuclear movement.

The amount of nuclear weapons horribly increased in the world in the past 25 years, Kenji Miyamoto said. The total destructive force of nuclear weapons surpasses millions of times the yield of an atomic bomb that was dropped on Hiroshima. The forces of imperialism opposing an agreement on nuclear disarmament are responsible for this.

Nuclear catastrophe can be prevented if people of the whole world say a resolute "no" to those who stubbornly continue planning to use nuclear weapons, said the chiarman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan. He pointed to great importance of the consultations between representatives of the CPSU and the Communist Party of Japan to be held in Moscow on cooperation of the two parties in the struggle to prevent nuclear war, curb the arms race, ban and liquidate nuclear weapons.

The leader of the Communist Party of Japan made a call to the progressive forces of Japan to intensify the struggle for peace, in defence of democracy, against the course of the Nakasone government aimed at the widening of military-political cooperation with the United States. He condemned the plans of the U.S. Administration to turn Japan into the Pentagon's nuclear missile bridgehead.

NAKASONE TRIES TO REASSURE INDIA ON JAPAN COURSE

LD042245 Moscow TASS in English 2059 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] New Delhi May 4 TASS -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone who is here on an official visit in today's speech before the deputies of parliament tried to allay the discontent which is aroused in India by Tokyo's course towards close cooperation with the USA in the policy hostile to the developing countries.

The head of the Japanese Government asserted that his visit signifies a "turning point" in his cabinet's policy, and the activization of dialogue and cooperation with non-aligned states.

However, facts indicate that the Japanese prime minister's tour of the countries of South Asia is another attempt by the developed capitalist powers at putting pressure on India. The newspaper HINDU writes that during the just-concluded visit to Islamabad Yasuhiro Nakasone promised all-round support to the Pakistani military regime. He also stated his cabinet's intention to increase "aid" to the anti-Afghan counter-revolutionaries that have entrenched themselves in Pakistani territory.

Nakasone tried to reassure the Indian public who are seriously concerned over the revival of Japanese militarism. He advocated the thesis that the Washington-Tokyo military alliance does not lead to the conversion of Japan into a military power.

Touching upon questions of economic relations, the head of the Japanese Government permitted himself to make pronouncements verging on interference in the internal affairs of India. He advocated the development of pro-monopoly trends in the Indian economy. The Japanese prime minister said that Tokyo hopes that India will keep to this direction.

U.S. RAPID DEPLOYMENT EXERCISES IN JAPAN HIT

LD050954 Moscow TASS in English 0909 GMT 5 May 84

["American Threat" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 5 TASS -- TASS commentator Gennadiy Gavrilenko writes:

Exercises in "rapid deployment" of American military units, being transferred from remote bases to Japan, have been announced in Tokyo. The command of the U.S. Armed Forces in Japan reported that units from the 25th Division, stationed on the Hawaii Islands, will be airlifted on May 7 to the American Army test range in the area of the Fujiyama Mountain. "The Rapid Deployment Unit" will conduct exercises with the participation of tanks and other heavy equipment, jointly with the American units, permanently stationed in Japan, on May 7-11. Such exercises are the first of such a kind in Japan, this testifying to its enhanced role in a strategic Washington-Tokyo alliance.

Recently it has become known about the Pentagon's plans to station again on Okinawa "Green Beret" units who became notorious by their brutality in dealing with civilians during the Vietnam war.

As is reported by the newspaper ASAHI, the command of the U.S. Armed Forces in Japan is now probing a possibility of deploying American tanks, armoured carriers and artillery guns on Hokkaido, Japan's island closest to the USSR's frontiers. The Pentagon needs this combat equipment and armaments, the newspaper believes, so that the U.S. Army could act without delay in a critical situation.

The Pentagon continues actively "consolidating itself" on the Japanese isles. According to the newspaper SHINFUJIN SHIMBUN, recently the headquarters of American troops, stationed of the U.S. air base in Yokota in a suburb of Tokyo, established a direct link with the central command post of the Japanese armed forces in Tokyo.

The U.S. Misawa Air Base in the north of the Honshu Island is being re-equipped in full swing to receive newest F-16 fighter bombers. 50 such fighter bombers will be deployed there, starting from the next year. They might hit a nuclear strike at a distance of up to 1,000 kilometres. When the planes are fitted out with cruise missiles, the radius of their action will grow by another 2,500 kilometres. Misawa and the Sasebo port have been mentioned in the special report of the U.S. Defence Department as possible points of deployment of ground-based cruise missiles.

The cause of particular anxiety of the Japanese public is the fact that the leadership of the country has lately been turning towards building up the military potential, that it has been stepping up militaristic tendencies in the country and is actively joining the global strategy of confrontation which is being imposed by Washington. In Japan there are still leaders to be found who are longing for the past, and the past repeatedly brought misfortunes to the Japanese people itself and peoples of the whole of the Asian-Pacific region.

SEOUL STUDENTS RAP 'ASSASSINS,' 'PUNITIVE TROOPS'

LD070602 Moscow TASS in English 0553 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Tokyo May 7 TASS -- "Down with the government of assassins and punitive troops" -- streamers with these inscriptions were raised outside the building of the National Assembly of South Korea by students of Seoul universities. The student youth held a protest sit-in today against the repressive policy of the Chon Tu-hwan regime. The police were sent against the demonstrators and used water cannons and tear gas.

Powerful demonstrations of students who hold practically all the university campuses are in their fourth day in Seoul. Underground youth organizations demand the immediate resignation of the incumbent pro-American regime, the establishment of democratic freedoms, the holding of general and direct presidential elections and the withdrawal of the U.S. occupation corps from the south of the Korean peninsula.

SRV TERRITORY'S INVASION BY CHINA CRITICIZED

SRV Document at UN

LD041947 Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] New York May 4 TASS -- A statement of the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was circulated here today as an official document of the United Nations' General Assembly. The statement condemns the Chinese armed invasion of separate sections of Vietnam's territory. The Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam demands resolutely that China immediately stop escalation of military actions and all other hostile actions against the Vietnamese people, actions that damage the interests of the Chinese people, as well as the interests of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, the document stresses.

Komsomol Hits Brutal Actions

OW061351 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1300 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] The statement by the All-Union Komsomol and the Committee of Youth Organizations of the USSR reads:

All members of the Komsomol and Soviet youths of both sexes are very indignant over the Chinese armed provocations on the border with the SRV. The victims among innocent people and the serious material losses caused by the Chinese artillery and infantry are proof that Beijing has not yet relinquished its extremely brutual military and political policies toward the SRV aimed at undermining stability in that sovereign country and imposing on it a technique suitable to China. China's invasion of Vietnamese territory once again has revealed the hegemonistic ambitions of the Beijing leadership, which disregards the destiny of the peoples of Southeast Asian countries and socialism, peace, and stability in the Asian Continent.

The Komsomol and all Soviet youths resolutely condemn Beijing's new aggressive act, express their solidarity with the people and youth of the SRV, and demand that China immediately end its aggression and withdraw its troops at once from the territory of independent SRV. The Soviet youth on many occasions have expressed their loyalty to and fraternal friendship with the Vietnamese youth and stand ready to continue their all-round support and assistance to the latter in the socialist construction and protection of their fatherland.

AUCCTU Expresses Indignation

OW061209 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] The AUCCTU has issued a statement stressing the Soviet people's great indignation over China's recent brazen armed provocations against the SRV. Chinese troops have conducted massive shellings of many areas of Vietnam's northern provinces and occupied many areas of Vietnamese territory. China's fresh, dangerous acts are part of its policy of weakening the SRV and causing tension in Southeast Asia. Obviously, it is no accident that Beijing has created tension in Sino-Vietnamese border areas during Reagan's visit to China. China's acts are against the regional people's earnest desire to turn Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability, and good-neighborliness.

On behalf of the Soviet pepole, the AUCCTU demands that China put an immediate end to its acts and expresses the confidence that the heroic people and Armed Forces of Vietnam will firmly protect their national independence.

'BUTCHERS OF VIETNAM' RECALLED ON ANNIVERSARY

PM041135 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Apr 84 First Edition p 4

[A. Leontyev "Commentator's Diary": "Vietnam's Holiday"]

[Text] Nine years ago, on 30 April 1975, the Vietnamese people's forces completed the liberation of all the territory of South Vietnam. Thus ended the bloody war inflicted on the country first by the French and then by the U.S. oppressors, who for 30 years bombed, shot at, and tormented a freedom-loving and proud people.

The U.S. aggressors were especially brutal. They even used chemical weapons in an attempt to reimpose colonial slavery on the Vietnamese. Their "instructions" to their soldiers were similar to those of the Hitlerites. Judge for yourselves. The fascist German command urged: "Kill every Russian, every Soviet, do not stop even if it is an old man, a women, a girl, or a boy in front of you." The U.S. command said: "Soldier! You are blocking communism's path from Asia across the ocean. You must kill as many as possible to save your own life...Your hands must not tremble even if you are facing a boy, girl, or old man."

Brutality was of no help. The cutchers of Vietnam did not manage to avoid paying for their crimes. The war ended for the United States in the most catastrophic defeat in its entire history. The Vietnamese people won because they were fighting for a just cause, for freedom and the unification of the motherland, and for socialism and because of their struggle was led by a Communist Party armed with the all-conquering teaching of Marxism-Leninism. Vietnam won because the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea were fighting in fraternal alliance with it against the common enemy and because it had the all-around support of the USSR and the other socialist countries on its side.

"We struggled using weapons made by the hands of Soviet workers," one Vietnamese leader said. "We had submachine guns, surface-to-air missiles, trucks, oil from Baku, and grain from the Ukraine and Kazakhstan. It may be said that Soviet workers, kolkhoz members, scientists, and seamen actually took part in our struggle."

It should be noted that Vietnam also received assistance from China during those years. But as the Vietnamese newspaper NHAN DAN remarked recently, Beijing used the assistance to try to implement its expansionist and hegemonist schemes. "When we decisively went over to the complete liberation of South Vietnam," the newspaper wrote, "China tried to persuade us to simply confine ourselves to the tactics of a protracted guerrilla war, not to deliver big strikes or to put troops into Saigon, but to preserve the Nguyen Van Thieu puppet government there. But we did not heed it."

In the 9 years since the war, the Vietnamese people have achieved major successes in socialist building and in economic and cultural development with the fraternal assistance of the USSR and the other socialist community countries. But those successes could have been even greater had the forces of imperialism and hegemonism finally ceased their encroachments on the freedom and independence of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea, supplying weapons to the Pol Potist gangs and to Thailand and urging them on to more and more acts of provocation on the Thai-Kampuchean border.

Nor does the gunfire on the border between China and Vietnam abate. As VNA reports, dozens of regions in Vietnam's northern provinces are being subjected to artillery and mortar fire from the Chinese side, and incursions by subunits of Chinese soldiers into a number of Vietnamese districts are continuing.

speech, President Reagan greatly surprised the world when he stated that nuclear missiles launched from submarines could be turned back. The present U.S. leadership's claims that the course of history can be turned back are equally groundless and fraught with even more catastrophic consequences.

Attempts to force the Indochina countries to abandon their revolutionary gains will not be successful, no matter what quarter they come from. Now, as during the war years, the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea are repelling the enemy's intrigues by means of joint efforts. Their unity, solidarity, and determination to defend peace and freedom are strengthening. Now, as in the past, the all-around assistance and support of the Soviet Union is on their side.

U.S. FUELING TENSION WITH ARMS TO THAILAND

PM041009 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 May 84 Morning Edition p 5

[B. Vinogradov commentary on a TASS report under the rubric "Telegram With Comment": "The Pentagon Is In a Hurry"]

[Text] TASS reports that a U.S. ship bringing a large consignment of arms to Thailand has begun unloading in the port of Bangkok.

Less than 3 days had elapsed after Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulan's return home from a foreign tour during which he visited Washington, among other places, when U.S. weapons began arriving in the port of Bangkok. The Pentagon in this instance is truly demonstrating the utmost opportunism, for more than 20 M-48 medium tanks, aircraft tires, and container-loads of other military equipment are emerging from the ship's hold onto the dockside.

What is the reason for such haste? As is well known, the decision to begin "rapid deliveries" of weapons was reached during the Thai premier's talks with the U.S. President. The latter, it is true, explained the necessity of this deal by citing "exceptional concern to strengthen peace and stability in Southeast Asia." However, foreign observers have drawn greater attention to some other facts. At this particular time there has been an inordinate intensification of acts of armed provocation by the Thai military against the PRK. Paramilitary formations of the Khmer reaction which have found refuge on Thai territory have also stepped up their subversive activity against the PRK.

The Pentagon's schemes and inflammatory role in the dangerous development of events in the region are clearly visible in this deteriorating situation. Furthermore, Washington does not even hide its plans. State Department spokesmen have bluntly stated that the U.S. combat hardware is intended for use "in regions on the border with Kampuchea." In other words, for providing "rear support" to the remaining Pol Pot gangs, which are continuing to carry out raids on peaceful villages in the PRK.

The U.S. transporter that has arrived in Bangkok loaded with weapons is only the first ship to have begun the latest round of military deliveries. It is reported that others are to follow. The question of the sale to Thailand by the United States of nuclear-capable F-16 fighter-bombers is being discussed with equal urgency now. A group of U.S. Air Force specialists will arrive in Bangkok in the next few days. Their task includes training Thai airmen to fly these fighters.

Pentagon's course aimed at stepping up the danger of war in Southeast Asia is causing grave alarm among the peace-loving public and is leading to the fueling of tension in the region.

POLAND'S JARUZELSKI VISITS FOR OFFICIAL TALKS

Welcomed by Gromyko, Others

PM070921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 84 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Arrival in Moscow"]

[Text] W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, arrived in Moscow from Warsaw on 4 May for a working visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government.

W. Jaruzelski was warmly greeted at the airport tarmac at Vnukovo Airport by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister; D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; and K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The guest was also met by N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR Ministers B.F. Bratchenko, T.B. Guzhenko, and N.S. Konarev; O.B. Rakhmanin, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; USSR First Deputy Ministers V.G. Kulikov and B. Ye. Panyukov; G. Kh. Shakhnazarov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; B.I. Aristov, USSR deputy foreign minister; A.N. Aksenov, USSR ambassador to Poland; USSR Foreign Ministry department chiefs M.M. Deyev and D.S. Nikoforov; and other officials.

S. Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the USSR, was among the welcoming party.

The state flags of Poland and the Soviet Union were raised at the airport.

Talks Held 4 May

LD041234 Moscow TASS in English 1207 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 4 TASS -- Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, had talks in the Kremlin on May 4. Others participants in the talks included:

On the Soviet side -- Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of defence of the USSR; Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Nikolay Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Nikolay Baybakov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR; and A.N. Aksyonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and ambassador of the USSR to Poland.

On the Polish side -- Josef Czyrek, member of the Politbureau and secretary of the PUWP Central Committee; Zbigniew Messner, member of the Politbureau of the PUWP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic; and S. Kociolek, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the USSR.

Konstantin Chernenko informed the Polish comrades of the activity of the CPSU to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent plenary meetings of the CPSU Central Committee, and also of the results of the first session of the 11th Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Emphasis was laid on the unshakable prestige enjoyed by the CPSU among the Soviet people, on the working people's active support for the socio-economic development plans and policy of the CPSU, and on the continuity and consistency of the political course of the party and the Soviet state in the domestic and international scene. The Soviet Communists and all the working people of the Soviet Union responded with great approval to the decisions of the December 1983, February and April 1984 plenary meetings of the CPSU Central Committee and are energetically fulfilling them.

Wojciech Jaruzelski described progress in the fulfilment of the decisions of the 9th PUWP Congress, the national party conference, and the plenary meetings of the PUWP Central Committee, the work done to strengthen the ideological and political unity and the leading role of the party, and to consolidate its contacts with the working class and all the working people of Poland. Emphasis was laid on the PUWP's resolve to step up efforts to consolidate the socialist achievements of the working people of Poland, and also on the importance of the assistance given by the CPSU and the Soviet Union and by other parties and countries of the socialist community to the Communists and all the working people of Poland in their efforts further to stabilize the situation in the country.

During their talks, the sides analyzed in detail the condition and prospects of Soviet-Polish relations. They noted with satisfaction the stable and dynamic development of cooperation between the CPSU and the PUWP and also cooperation through governmental and public organisations and through economic, scientific, and cultural contacts.

Konstantin Chernenko and Wojciech Jaruzelski were completely unanimous in appraising the causes of the present-day dangerous international situation. They pointed out the main source of world tension was the policy of the more aggressive forces of imperialism, first and foremost the USA, which hopes to achieve military superiority. In this context, they stressed the importance of the unity of the countries of the socialist community and of strengthening their defense alliance, the Warsaw Treaty Organisation.

The talks passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere of complete mutual understanding and international politics.

On May 4, Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, had a conversation in the Kremlin. In the course of their conversation, which passed in a cordial comradely atmosphere, the sides exchanged opinion on ways further to develop and extend the fraternal alliance, friendship and close cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic.

Jaruzelski Given Order of Lenin

LD041731 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 4 May 84

[Excerpt] Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, presented the Order of Lenin in the Kremlin today to Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland.

Present at the presentation were Comrades Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Romanov, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Demichev, Dolgikh, Ponomarev, Chebrikov, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Rusakov, Ryzhkov, and other officials. The Polish comrades accompanying Comrade Jaruzelski were also present.

Chernenko, Jaruzelski Speeches

LD041505 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 4 TASS -- Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, presented the Order of Lenin in the Kremlin today to Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

The highest Soviet award was bestowed on Wojciech Jaruzelski for his merits in developing fraternal friendship and cooperation between the people of the Soviet Union and Poland and in connection with his 60th birthday.

Konstantin Chernenko spoke at the award-presentation ceremony. He said:

"Esteemed Comrade Jaruzelski,

"It gives me much pleasure to present you, outstanding leader of Socialist Poland and a prominent figure of the international communist movement, the highest award of the Soviet state -- the Order of Lenin.

"It is with the name of great Lenin that is associated the decisive turn in the historical destinies of our countries and their mutual relations. Signing the decree which recognized the state independence of Poland, the leader of the October Revolution proceeded from the deep conviction that a truly fraternal alliance is possible only between free peoples. This is exactly what has happened in reality.

"Thanks to the efforts of several generations of Soviet and Polish Communists the Soviet-Polish allied relationship has been put on a firm foundation. We cooperate in a comradely manner in everyday work. We come to the friends' help in the days of trials. We closely interact in the vital questions of the struggle to insure peace and the security of socialist states and defend the revolutionary gains of our peoples. And I am glad to point out your, Comrade Jaruzelski, big contribution to this multifaceted work of historic importance.

"Tomorrow you will attend a ceremony in Ryazan where a monument to Soviet-Polish brotherhood-in arms will be opened. It was there, on Ryazan soil, that young officer Wojciech Jaruzelski started his service to the motherland in the ranks of the just-formed Polish Army.

The spirited alliance of our peoples was forged and matured on the roads of war, during the difficult but glorious advance from the deep of Russia to the Nazi den. We shall remember this forever and shall preserve and multiply the fine traditions of the Soviet-Polish alliance which has further developed in the years of peaceful, constructive work to build socialism.

"Together with you we shall soon celebrate the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the Polish People's Republic -- the day of Poland's rebirth. As your neighbours and allies, the Soviet people are vitally interested in People's Poland being a strong socialist state. We value highly, Comrade Jaruzelski, your activities to defend and consolidate the gains of socialism in the PPR.

"In the days that were difficult for Poland you assumed leadership over the struggle by the Communists, all true Polish patriots to normalize the situation in the country and steer it out of the crisis as soon as possible. This has made it possible to thwart the perfidious plans of anti-socialist forces and their imperialist patrons and prevent a national catastrophe. We are confident that the Polish people under the guidance of the PUWP will be able to insure the country's progress along the path of socialism.

"I congratulate you, Comrade Jaruzelski, on the award from the bottom of my heart.

"I wish you sound health, happiness and successes in your intense work to the benefit of the Polish people, in the name of enhancing socialism on Polish soil, friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic."

Follows Wojciech Jaruzelski's speech:

Esteemed Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, dear Soviet comrades and friends,

"I am wholeheartedly thankful for being decorated with the Order of Lenin by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

"Thank you, Comrade General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Presidium of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, for the kind and friendly words which you said about me today.

"It is humanly quite understandable that I receive this high award with gratitude and sincere emotion. As a son of my people, as a communist, I at the same time regard it first of all as the manifestation of the internationalist attitude towards and of the respect shown by the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and by the Soviet state for the Polish United Worker's Party and for the socialist Polish state. The award is at the same time illustrative of the sentiments of brotherhood and respect which the Soviet people entertain to our people.

There is kinship between patriotism and internationalism. In our socialist family there are no contradictions between a sense of duty to one's motherland, on the one hand, and the historic, class interests of the working masses on a global scale, on the other. The countries of our community had different past, their history took different roads, but we have the common future and the single goal: the interests of a working man, the happiness of people, socialism.

The order presented to me today is named after Vladimir I. Lenin, the genius of the theory and practice of the revolution, the teacher of communists of all countries and all generations. Every day in our century confirms the viability and universal significance of Lenin's teaching.

He who turns to Lenin for directives how to overcome obstacles of consequences of mistakes made, serves in deed and successfully the interests of the working people, the cause of socialism. Lenin's lodester is a reliable guarantee of the victory of our ideals.

Dear Comrades,

Dark clouds are gathering thick over the world. The world is in jeopardy. Lenin's concept of peace lies at the basis of the foreign policy and of the strengthening of the defence capacity of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as well as of the entire socialist community. Today, when the American, imperialist doctrine of confrontation is pushing the world to the brink of war, when People's Poland has become the target of special attacks, understanding of the fact that the security, and the future of our people and state, and inviolability of its just frontiers are safeguarded by the close and unbreakable union and cooperation with the great Soviet power acquires the greater importance for us.

As a result of the revolutionary transformations, there has taken shape a new type of international relations uniting the common goals of our community with the national wishes and aspirations. We are united by the class union, i.e. one that is unbreakable by its very nature. To defend this union means to defend at the same time both People's Poland and the Soviet Union. To bolster the might and cohesion of our community means to work for the benefit of peace, common security, and socialism.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' party and supreme bodies of authority of the Polish People's Republic I would like to thank from the bottom of my heart the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet state, and you personally, dear Konstantin Ustinovich, for a friendly internationalistic attitude to Poland at a time of extreme difficulty for us. We highly value the assistance rendered to Poland, just as the understanding of the efforts made by our party, its policy, and of the confidence in it. The order presented to me today reaffirms this confidence.

Accepting this high award, I would like to assure that I will spare no efforts for translating the Leninist ideals into life. I think this is, above all, the strengthening of People's Poland, the deepening of friendship between our peoples, and the service to the great cause of peace and socialism.

Cooperation Pact Signed

LD061709 Moscow TASS in English 1651 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 6 TASS -- The document "Long-Term Programme of the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Polish People's Republic for the Period Up to the Year 2000" was published here today. The document says that the sides have been guided by goals of socio-economic progress and of raising prosperity of the working people of the two countries, as well as by the conviction that all-round fraternal cooperation between the USSR and the Polish People's Republic serves the cause of peace and socialism.

The programme stresses that "cooperation between the USSR and the Polish People's Republic is based on the principles of socialist internationalism, respect for state sovereignty, independence and national interests, non-interference in internal affairs, complete equality, mutual advantage, and comradely mutual assistance."

The document signed by Konstantin Chernenko and Wojciech Jaruzelski in Moscow on May 4 recalls good traditions of mutually advantageous Soviet-Polish economic, scientific, and technical cooperation. "Durability of friendly relations existing among countries of the socialist community, their reliability have been manifested most strikingly during the complex period when the United States and other NATO countries took the road of outright interference in Poland's internal affairs by implementing political subversion and economic blackmail, the programme says. "U.S. imperialism manifested again arrogance, chauvinism, contempt for other countries and peoples inherent in it. It showed again that for the sake of class egoistic purposes it is prepared to flout the generally recognised norms of international relations."

In that period difficult for the Polish People's Republic the Soviet Union helped People's Poland to hold out, maintain viability of its economy. The economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic will continue widening on the basis of mutual advantage which meets the interests of both countries, the document says.

The programme stresses that by its implementation both sides will be promoting further development of cooperation in the framework of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation and the CEMA.

Concrete directions of the economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic have been outlined. In the sphere of machine building it has been decided, for instance, to deepen specialisation of production and widen mutual deliveries of goods. The Soviet Union will be specialising mainly in the production of power, mining, metallurgical, transport equipment, trucks, tractors, diesel and electric locomotives, aircraft, etc.

The Polish People's Republic will be concentrating mainly on ship-building (including vessels for the development of the continental shelf), on the manufacture of rolling stock, machinery for the light and food industries, farm machinery, products of electrical engineering, electronic and computing equipment, products of radio engineering, instruments, means of communication, etc. The main trends have been outlined in the sphere of cooperation in transport, metallurgy, chemical industry, the fuel-and-energy and agro-industrial complexes, in the increase of the output of consumer goods.

The long-term programme envisages broad measures in the sphere of scientific and technical cooperation. The document, specifically, says that "the sides will take measures to work out a joint comprehensive programme of scientific and technical cooperation for a long perspective with taking into account the work carried out in this field by the CMEA member-countries."

The document came into effect on the day of its signing.

Dinner Held

LD041832 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 4 May 84

[Excerpt] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Government gave a dinner today in the Great Kremlin Palace in honor of Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic. Together with Comrade Jeruzelski were the Polish party and state figures accompanying him on his trip.

Present on the Soviet side were Comrades Chernenko, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Romanov, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Demichev, Dolgikh, Ponomarev, Chebrikov, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Rusakov, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, ministers of the USSR, and other officials.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, gave a speech at the dinner.

Chernenko Dinner Speech

LD041519 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 4 TASS -- Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, today delivered a speech at a Kremlin dinner in honour of Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic. He said:

"Dear Comrade Jaruzelski, dear comrades, friends,

Allow me to begin by cordially greeting anew Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, who has arrived on a working visit, and other members of the Polish leadership.

It can be said with confidence that this visit, which is very meaningful politically, will have a useful effect on the further extension of Soviet-Polish relations and on the strengthening of cooperation and friendship between our fraternal parties and nations."

"In the course of our conversations, which have just ended, we have discussed in detail the state of Soviet-Polish ties virtually across the board, that is, in politics, the economy, culture, ideology, and international affairs. To be brief, our general conclusion is as follows: Soviet-Polish cooperation is developing successfully but there still are great potentialities for its further extension in the interests of both countries and the cause of socialism and peace.

One vivid confirmation of this fact is a 'Long-Term Programme for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and the PPR for the Period of Up to 2000' signed by us. Although its main contents consist in the development of national economic contacts, it undoubtedly is a document of major political importance. The implementation of the ideas formulated in it will make it possible to use more efficiently and to mutual benefit the production and intellectual potentials developed in our countries, jointly to advance to new frontiers of progress and to reveal more effectively the creative capabilities of socialism."

"The pooling of the efforts of socialist countries in major avenues of scientific and technical progress is the command of the times. Herein lies the key to the solution of many problems, such as the raising of the productivity of social labour, without which the steady improvement of the well-being of the working people cannot be ensured, a more rational and thrifty use of the available resources, and, which is quite important, dependable protection against the attempts of imperialism to use trade and economic levers for subversive political purposes.

It should be said that international reaction and enemies of socialism inside Poland are trying in every way to hamper the process of the stabilisation of the economic and political situation in the country.

Washington would not give up its hopes to bleed socialist Poland white with economic boycott and with the organisation of acts of subversion against people's governments. But we have no doubt that the working class and the other working people of the country under the leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party will be able to overcome the consequences of the crisis and to lead their homeland onto the road of consistent socialist development. Striving to reach these goals, the Polish Communists and the fraternal Polish people will be able, as ever, to count on the support and solidarity of the CPSU and the Soviet people."

"This year People's Poland and some other socialist countries will mark anniversaries of the beginning of work to build new society. A long and glorious road has been travelled in the establishment and development of socialism, of the socialist community. Vast experience of historical importance has been accumulated, experience containing both inspiring examples and instructive lessons.

The most important conclusion that is prompted by this experience undoubtedly is the conclusion on the need for the cohesion of socialist countries. Unity and cohesion enable us to achieve new and new [as received] successes in different areas of construction. They help us to stand our ground at time of trial and to repulse the attacks of our class enemy. The security of our countries, the peaceful work of our peoples and and the prevention of nuclear war depend to a great extent on the unity and cohesion of socialist countries.

Those who today are at the helm of government in the United States declare their intention to conduct external affairs from positions of strength. I make a point of it, not on the basis of equality and equal security but precisely from a position in which the United States and its closest allies would be able to dictate their will while the rest will only have to obey."

"Unprecedentedly large-scale programs of the arms race, first and foremost the development and deployment of nuclear weapons, have been put to the service of this imperial course of achieving military superiority and imposing one's writ on other nations.

Having gone ahead with the deployment in Western Europe of U.S. missiles aimed at the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, Washington and those in NATO who follow it unconditionally deliberately frustrated the process of the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments by depriving the talks on both strategic arms and on nuclear arms in Europe of their subject matter.

And are not the large-scale programs of militarisation of outer space aimed at promoting the self-same goals of world domination? They are now discussing these programs in Washington virtually every day and arrogantly, refusing even to enter into talks with the Soviet Union on this problem."

"The USA is speeding up the production, modernization, and stockpiling of chemical weapons, those abominable means of killing people. To camouflage its real stand, it had begun deceitful manoeuvres at the Disarmament Conference in Geneva. But if the rhetorical shell of its so-called "new" proposal on the prohibition of chemical weapons is cast off, there is an obvious desire to legalise, under the pretext of verification, U.S. intelligence gathering activity. It is impossible to detect any positive shifts in the U.S. position on this problem.

There is every reason to state that a similar U.S. policy of military buildup is distinctly visible in many other areas of the arms race, whether in nuclear weapons or in armaments referred to as conventional.

All sorts of advertising tricks are being used to cover up the course of conventional buildup. The West's latest proposals at the Vienna talks on the limitation of armaments and armed forces in central Europe constitute just a new packing for the old position, which has already deadlocked those talks."

"In the recent period, mostly after the deployment of new U.S. missiles started in Western Europe, appeals for contacts and talks have begun to be issued by Washington and some other Western capitals. However, regrettably, there is nothing concrete behind those appeals. He who could hope that realism and rationality are making their way here at long last would be profoundly deceived, which, perhaps, is precisely what the authors of these appeals would like to happen.

The proposals put forward for discussion bristle with so many provisions and conditions patently unacceptable to the other side as to confirm that these proposals are not meant for serious, businesslike talks. The Soviet Union for its part is prepared for dialogue. But we stand for a dialogue filled with real content. A possibility for the resumption of talks on nuclear armaments can only be opened if the U.S. side removes the obstacles raised by it here and restores the previous situation."

"As before, we are convinced that there exist real possibilities for the drastic improvement of the international situation. A proper basis for this is offered by the broad complex of proposals made by the Soviet Union jointly with other socialist countries. They open up a possibility to rid mankind of the nuclear threat, to put an end to the arms race, first and foremost a race in nuclear armaments, and to go over to disarmament. These proposals are well-known and remain in force.

The proceedings of the Stockholm conference will resume one of these days. That important forum is called upon directly to contribute to the restoration of an atmosphere of trust in relations among states and to strengthening security in Europe. The Soviet Union stands for the conference getting down in a businesslike manner to measures leading to lessening the danger of armed confrontation in Europe. This course of affairs would be promoted first and foremost by a businesslike and interested discussion of the Warsaw Treaty countries' truly large-scale and far-reaching proposals, which are well-known."

"As regards the problem of European security, one cannot help paying attention to the fact that the revanchists of every ilk are rearing their heads as they are inspired by Washington's example and encouraged by calls for an anti-communist "crusade."

Naturally, in this situation the socialist states cannot but take proper measures to ensure their security. I want to say without any hedging that we are prepared to give a most resolute rebuff to anyone who will dare encroach on the independence of our homeland or that of fraternal Poland or any other socialist ally of ours.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government have always guided themselves in their foreign policy activities by concern about peace and by the lofty principles of socialism. We will continue to follow this line in future as well.

I raise this toast: To the well-being of the fraternal Polish people who are building socialism and to unbreakable Soviet-Polish friendship! To world peace! To the health of Comrade Jaruzelski, to all the Polish friends present here!"

Jaruzelski Dinner Speech

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[From the Vremya newscast; reply by Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR first secretary and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, to Konstantin Chernenko's toast at Kremlin dinner 4 May]

[Text] Profoundly esteemed Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, dear Soviet comrade and friends.

I thank you cordially for the fraternal welcome afforded us in the land of the soviets, in your glorious capital, Moscow. Today's talks were sincere, friendly, and very fruitful. They confirmed the unity of goals and community of views on all issues discussed. In this we see the latest confirmation of the internationalist ties linking our parties, states, and peoples.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics plays an epoch-making role in the history of mankind. It is the bulwark and hope of the forces of peace, progress, and social liberation throughout the planet. Under the leadership of the Leninist party, the fraternal Soviet people have achieved outstanding successes in further improving the developed socialist society. We congratulate Soviet Communists and all the working people of the land of the soviets on their great spiritual and material attainments. These are of major significance for our entire community.

Esteemed comrades, the 4 decades of People's Poland are in fact the history of our friendship. Its roots are the joint battle of Russian and Polish revolutionaries, the revolution of 1905 and Great October. But this underwent a real test in the fire of the battles of World War II. The Soviet Union made a decisive contribution in the rout of fascism: the heroic feat of the Red Army saved Europe from destruction and liberated Poland.

The Polish people, too, fought courageously in the homeland and on all fronts against the inhuman Hitlerite aggressor. The Polish People's Army, born on Soviet soil, filled a glorious page in its combat history. The blood shed together is an eternal seal consolidating our friendship treaty.

The past incessantly sowed poisoned seed amongst our peoples. Centuries and years passed by, with conflicts, disputes, and human suffering before we found our priceless treasure genuine friendship. For Lenin's ideas, proletarian internationalism, comradeship-in-arms at the front, and our aspirations to peace and socialism have been victorious. All this has created a genuine for the alliance between People's Poland and the land of the soviets. The ideological unity of our Marxist-Leninist parties has reinforced this alliance and gives it the correct orientation.

This alliance has been confirmed by history. It is the guarantee of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Poland within its just borders. It is also a factor of Soviet security. The rumble of the iron-tipped boots of the fascist aggressor resounded first of all on our Polish roads; but immediately afterwards it could be heard in the field of Belorussia and the Ukraine and on Russian soil. And today, too, imperialism's blows against socialist Poland are also directed against our Soviet ally and against our entire community.

The deepening of integration within CEMA and the strengthening of the defensive alliance of the member-states of the Warsaw Pact are reliable prerequisites for the development of all the fraternal countries, the guarantee of their collective security and of a peaceful and successful future.

Esteemed comrades, the fourth decade of People's Poland is drawing to a close. These have been years of revolutionary transformations and a great epoch of reconstruction and modernization of the country, and of self-sacrificing and patriotic initiative on the part of Polish working people. Under the guidance of the PZPR, our people have achieved great successes. Mistakes were made, the experience was bitter and dramatic. But the socialist Polish state found in itself sufficient courage and farsightedness to put an end, using its own forces, to the destructive ways of counterrevolution.

The party, its Marxist-Leninist foundations, and its leading role are being consolidated. The significance of the working class, the leading force in the construction of socialism, is growing. We have achieved considerable progress in strengthening the state and developing socialist democracy and realizing the policy of consent and struggle. There can be no deviations from the program line mapped out by the Ninth PZPR Congress and fully ratified by the All-Poland Party Conference. We shall pursue the Leninist course. We preserve what is universal and what justifies itself. Our party places its stake in the energy and zealousness of the working class and upon the tested patriotism and creative forces of the people.

The achievements of socialism in Poland are indisputable and incontestable. We shall defend them, reinforce and multiply them.

Things are still not easy for us. Imperialism is keeping up its pressure upon Poland. An unprecedented propaganda aggression continues unabated. The policy of boycott, economic blackmail, and crude restrictions is being retained. These factors have caused a tangible damage of many billions to our country and people.

The enemies miscalculated, however. To place conditions on us misses the target. No one will succeed in the aim of separating Poland from the socialist community. In this period, which has been difficult for us, we have been able to see with our own eyes that proletarian internationalism is the inalienable right and duty of every people to resolve its own internal problems in accordance with the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism, and at the same time in accordance with the specific situation and conditions of the country in question. It is also demonstrated in the solidarity and fraternal assistance rendered in those cases when any of the members of the socialist family of peoples is confronted with accumulated difficulties. The Soviet Union rendered us invaluable assistance, and is continuing to do so. We shall forever remember the evidence of understanding and trust, material aid, and political support from our Soviet friends.

Dear friends, the beginning of the 1980's brought a serious aggravation of the class conflict on a worldwide scale. Imperialism is perfidiously rejecting the policy of relaxation of tension and violating the principle of strategic balance, trying to alter the correlation of forces in its own favor. The Washington administration and the reactionary circles of NATO are imposing a quantitatively and qualitatively new phase, a very dangerous phase, in the arms race. The missiles targeted against the Soviet Union are also a mortal threat to Poland. Lodz, Krakow, and Warsaw are situated half-way between the American missile bases and Minsk, Kiev, and Moscow. We have no illusion in this matter. We support the Soviet demand for the restoration of the state of affairs which existed prior to the deployment of these provocative weapons.

The territorial and political realities of our continent which were established on the basis of the indivisible agreements signed in Yalta and Potsdam, and confirmed anew by the Final Act of the CSCE, are being disputed.

We are firmly convinced that we are not alone in the face of the imperialist threat, including that from West German revanchist and militaristic forces.

The long struggle of our people is well known against the expansions of the First, Second, and Third Reichs, against Prussian chauvinists. From the memorable years of the end of World War II, when the bases of the postwar order in Europe were being laid down, the Soviet Union repeatedly gave its firm support for our just, jointly achieved borders. It continues to give that support today. We have assumed this guarantee of all socialist allies and friends as a basis for the highest interests of People's Poland. On this basis we are building our own perspective for a secure future.

Close interaction between socialist states in the international arena is acquiring particular significance at the present time. Their principled consistent policy aimed at strengthening peace and security of peoples is widely known and valued in the whole world. We are strong in our unity and firm in solidarity in our joint actions. Our initiatives and proposals on limiting weapons and on disarmament remain in force. Their implementation would help avert the threat of war, and to make the peoples' existence secure. This aim is served by the package of peace-loving proposals of the Soviet Union, recently introduced by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko. We support them completely and entirely.

Much-respected Konstantin Ustinovich, dear Soviet friends, close all-round cooperation with the great socialist power [derzhava] has a strategic significance for Poland. I wish to assure all Soviet Communists, all citizens of your fraternal country, that, in spite of the difficulties and obstacles being experienced at the present time, the Polish People's Republic will apply all efforts so that the historic alliance with our reliable friend, the land of the soviets, expands, deepens, and is strengthened in all fields.

The "Program for the Development of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation," signed today, is calculated for the period up to the year 2000. This is a striking demonstration of the firmness of our mutual ties and at the same time their auspicious long-term future. Using our rich experience, we will develop all forms of direct contacts. We particularly wish to expand inter-party cooperation, to strengthen friendly ties between oblasts, cities, and labor enterprises, and also among trade unions, youth and creative workers of science and culture. This has been significantly expressed once again in the recent "Days of Polish Culture," wonderfully organized and so warmly received in the Soviet Union.

Dear friends, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee and the Government of the Polish People's Republic, I cordially greet the great Soviet people, the working people, the working class, youth, inhabitants of the capital of the land of the soviets, hero city of Moscow. I greet war veterans, well-tried friends of People's Poland, heroes of joint battles for liberation from the fascist yoke.

Comrade Jaruzelski proposed a toast to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, its Leninist Central Committee, the supreme powers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the ideological unity of the PZPR and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, to the union of eternal brotherhood and indestructible Polish-Soviet friendship.

To your health, dear Konstantin Ustinovich; to the health of all Soviet comrades and friends who are present. Long live friendship, long live peace and socialism!

The speeches of Comrades Chernenko and Jaruzelski were listened to with great attention and received with prolonged applause. The dinner took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Jaruzelski Leaves for Ryazan

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[Text] Moscow, May 5 TASS -- The first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic Wojciech Jaruzelski left Moscow for Ryazan today. In Ryazan he will attend the ceremony of the unveiling of a monument to the Soviet-Polish comradeship-in-arms.

Wojciech Jaruzelski was seen off at the airport by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Rusakov and other officials.

The guest is accompanied in his trip to Ryazan by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of defense of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, and other officials.

Ustinov Speech at Ceremony

LD051505 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 5 May 84

[Speech by Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, USSR defense minister, on 5 May in Ryazan at the unveiling of a memorial to Soviet-Polish brotherhood in arms -- recorded]

[Text] Dear Comrades and friends: There are events in the life of peoples and countries which remain in people's memory for a long time and which are immortalized in granite, marble, and metal for the present generation and those to come. The birth on Ryazan soil of firm, combat friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Poland and their Armies was such an event.

Today we have gathered for the opening of a monument that symbolizes the indestructible Soviet-Polish brotherhood in arms. In these exciting minutes, it is with great satisfaction that I convey to you, dear Polish friends, all workers of the town of Ryazan and Ryazan Oblast, cordial greetings and best wishes from Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, an ardent internationalist and steadfast champion of Soviet-Polish friendship, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. [applause]

The unveiling of the monument is not only an expression of the sacred memory of the joint battle of our peoples against the Hitlerite aggressors, but it is also striking proof of the friendship between the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic, which is developing from year to year.

Today it is our pleasure to greet at our celebration a lofty guest, an outstanding party and state figure from People's Poland, Comrade Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic. [applause]

In the Great Patriotic War, Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski received the rank of officer here in Ryazan, and from then until the end of the war he played an active party in battles against the German fascist aggressors. In postwar years, as he has held various posts in the Polish Army, he has made a great contribution to the further development of the Polish Armed Forces, the building of socialism on Polish soil, and the strengthening of the combat friendship of the armies of the fraternal socialist countries.

Comrade Jaruzelski enjoys great authority and respect among the Soviet and Polish peoples and the servicemen of our Armies. We extend warm greetings to Army General Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense of the Polish People's Republic, and other representatives and veterans of the Polish Army who are also present here [applause]

Dear Polish friends, allow me to wish you good health and new successes in the construction and defense of socialism, and in the consolidation of Soviet-Polish combat friendship and of the fraternal relations between our countries and peoples.

A little more than 40 years ago on May days such as these, the formation began of units of the first Polish infantry division in the Ryazan area on the initiative of the alliance of Polish patriots and internationalists. It was given the name of Poland's national hero. Tadeusz Kosciuszko.

From here, from the banks of the Oka, Polish troops went off to fight the enemy, the German fascist aggressors. And whereas the Belorussian settlement of Lenino, where the Polish troops first entered battle, is figuratively called the site of their baptism of fire, the Ryazan area was genuinely the cradle of the Polish National Army.

Following the Kosciuszko Division, other Polish formations and units were formed here in the Ryazan area; schools were set up to train officer cadres. The units and formations of the Polish Army formed in Ryazan, in Ryazan Oblast and in other localities of the Soviet Union fought side by side with Soviet troops as part of the First Belorussian and First Ukrainian fronts; they liberated their homeland, Poland, and participated in the completion of the rout of the Hitlerite aggressors at Berlin and Prague.

The Soviet state gave a high assessment of the military successes of the men of the Polish Army during the Great Patriotic War. Twenty-nine of its units and formations were awarded orders of the Soviet Union. The Kosciuszko Division, which marked the start of the building of the Polish Army, was twice awarded an order. Thousands of Polish servicemen were awarded Soviet orders and medals. Among them are Hero of the Soviet Union Captain Wladislaw Wysocki and submachine-gunner Anelyk (Zzywign). Their names will remain forever in the people's memory and will live in the history of Soviet-Polish combat cooperation.

Soviet officers served in many Polish formations and units. They aided their Polish comrades in arms in mastering military skills and in forging fearless defenders of their homeland. Among us today are former men of the Polish Army Yuriy Leonidovich Berezin, Nikolay Petrovich Kirilov, Petr Georgevich Komarov, Ivan Vasiliyevich Yerezhko, Antonina Vasilevna Kravchenko, Vasiliy Vasilyevich Kamenko, and many others.

We express the most sincere gratitude to all Soviet soldiers who made their contribution to strengthening Soviet-Polish combat friendship. [applause]

The victory over fascist Germany achieved by the Soviet people jointly with their Polish brothers in arms, with the peoples of the countries of the anti-Hitlerite coalition and the resistance movement, has paved the way to peace and progress. Socialism has turned into a worldwide system. The Polish people have also chosen the path of socialist development. Now the countries which comprise the fraternal socialist community have become the most dynamic group of states in the world as to socioeconomic development.

Over the years that have elapsed since the Great Patriotic War, there has been a considerable increase in the Soviet Union's economic and defense might. A developed socialist society has been built and is being perfected in our country. Ryazan's growth is also a model in this respect.

The town has become a major industrial, scientific, and cultural center with a population of 500,000. At present some 90 industrial enterprises are operating in Ryazan, most of them constructed since the war. A large contribution to the development of the economy of Ryazan Oblast is being made by the rural workers. They are working to obtain higher crop yields, increased productivity of livestock breeding, improved quality of agricultural output, and an increase in its deliveries to the state.

The working people of the town of Ryazan and Ryazan Oblast have repeatedly achieved high results in socialist competition. And now, jointly with all the Soviet people, they are fighting for the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

Permit me, dear people of Ryazan, to congratulate you on your labor achievements and wish you successful fulfillment of the tasks of the current year and of the entire 11th 5-year period. [applause]

It is gratifying that in Ryazan the traditions of Soviet-Polish friendship are being carefully preserved and multiplied. This is one of the vivid manifestations of the durability and indissolubility of proletarian internationalism, of the vitality and indestructibility of the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism, of the unity of the aspirations of the Soviet and Polish peoples toward a bright future, communism.

In the harmonious family of the fraternal socialist countries, the Polish People's Republic is following the path of socialism. Soon it will mark its jubilee: the 40th anniversary of Poland's rebirth. We cordially congratulate our dear Polish friends on this approaching great holiday of the Polish people and of the peoples of the entire socialist community. [applause]

The construction of socialism in Poland is not to the liking of imperialist reaction and the forces of internal counterrevolution. They are trying to create difficulties on this path. But the Polish people, led by the PZPR and its Central Committee with Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski at its head, is waging a resolute struggle to overcome these difficulties. And we are convinced that the position of socialism in Poland will continue to strengthen and develop. A guarantee of this is the firmness and courage of the Polish people; a guarantee of this is the all-round support of the Soviet people and of the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries. A clear expression of this unshakeable confidence is contained in the words of Comrade Jaruzelski: Poland has been and will remain an inviolable link of the Warsaw Pact, a reliable member of the socialist community. [applause]

The attempts of imperialism and the forces of counter-revolution to undermine socialism from within again and again have proved to be in vain. Nevertheless, world reaction with American imperialism at its head is resorting to new, sophisticated, and cunning methods. The communist and workers' parties and the peoples of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries of socialism are still being showered with streams of lies and slander. It is not hiding its aims -- to discredit and weaken socialism, and in the final analysis, to liquidate it as a system, as an ideology. But this will not be. No one can turn back the wheels of history. [applause]

The unbridled anti-Soviet and antisocialist psychosis in which the other capitalist countries are being increasingly strongly involved by the United States is not simply words and threats. Standing behind them is the enormous war machine of the United States and NATO and the constant buildup of war preparations. And the United States not infrequently moves from threats to the use of armed force.

Washington is camouflaging its aggressive actions with various peace-making and reassuring speeches, and the West Europeans are even being persuaded that nothing dangerous is taking place on their continent, or if it is, then only in the interests of their security.

However, by the deployment of its new nuclear missiles on the territory of a number of West European countries, the United States has led to the upsetting of the military-strategic balance between the USSR and the United States, between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO, that existed prior to this.

By this action, Washington wrecked the Geneva talks, which it was trying to use to deceive the public of the United States and the countries of West Europe as regards its true intentions.

Of course, in such a situation, the Soviet Union could not help but discontinue the talks, let alone let this new militarist action by the United States and its NATO allies go unanswered.

The USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries have repeatedly stated that they will not permit anyone to gain military superiority over them. The security and defense capabilities of our countries have been and will continue to be at such a level that no aggressor will be inclined to test his strength against us. [applause]

However, we do not need superiority over anyone. We do not intend to threaten anyone. In its striving for peace, the Soviet Union is ready to cooperate with all states, with all those, who not in words but in deeds are working toward a cessation of the arms race, are pursuing a policy of detente and international cooperation. We will not deviate by a single step from this policy, as Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said.

The peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union, closely coordinated with the policy of the fraternal socialist countries, is aimed at reducing tension and preventing war. It has been precisely formulated in the Prague Political Declaration, confirmed at the Moscow conference of leading figures of seven socialist states, and at a number of other joint forums.

The Soviet Union, the Polish People's Republic, and the other fraternal socialist countries are taking joint measures to strengthen the defense alliance of the Warsaw Pact. In its monolithic structure, the Soviet Armed Forces are reliably standing guard over the peace and security of the peoples of our countries, as is the Polish Army, born in the harsh war years. They are fulfilling their patriotic and internationalist duty with a high sense of responsibility. Our strength and invincibility lie in the unity and cohesion of our peoples and Armies, in their unshakable loyalty to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and of socialist internationalism, in the unswerving adherence to the glorious revolutionary, battle, and labor traditions. And it is deeply symbolic that gathered here at this monument now being unveiled are those who 40 years ago went off under Soviet and Polish banners to fight the German fascist invaders, and those who trained them and saw them off on their great battle with the enemy. Now they are grey-haired veterans of war and labor. Also present here are those who are currently in the ranks of the Soviet Armed Forces and the Polish Army, vigilantly guarding the socilaist gains and peaceful labor of our peoples; and those who by their deeds are transforming the Soviet and Polish lands, making them finer and richer.

In this unity of generations, in their ideological firmness and unshakable loyalty to the cause of communism, in their military and labor achievements under the leadership of the fraternal communist and workers' parties, we have an inexhaustible source of the solidity of Soviet-Polish brotherhood-in-arms, of the friendship and close cooperation of all countries of the socialist community, a guarantee of the successful progress of our countries and peoples along the path of building socialism and communism.

Comrades, in 3 days the Soviet and Polish peoples and the peoples of the countries of the socialist community, together with all progressive mankind, will be marking the 39th anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany. Let me take this opportunity to congratulate you, all the working people of Ryazan and Ryazan Oblast, and all our Polish friends on the coming festival of victory and wish you good health and success at work and in military service for the good of our fraternal socialist countries. [applause]

Long live the eternal and indissoluble friendship of the Soviet and Polish peoples and of their Armies! [applause] Long live the great and monolithic unity of the countries of the socialist community! Long live world peace! [applause]

Jaruzelski Speech at Ryazan

LD051540 Warsaw PAP in English 1418 GMT 5 May 84

["Jaruzelski Speech at Monument in Ryazan" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Moscow 5 May -- Highly Honourable Comrade Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov.

Dear Soviet Comrades and friends.

It is with joy and emotion that we have come to your and -- let me also say: our town, to Ryazan.

For me and my comrades-in-arms who are present here the participation in this solemn ceremony means a special experience. We are again in Ryazan, among friendly people who are close to us and on the soil forever inscribed in the pages of the history of our brotherly nations.

Over four decades have lapsed since the moment when at the infantry officers' school of the First Corps of the Polish Armed Forces in the Soviet Union here I was mastering the soldier's craft and was appointed commissioned officer.

I reached this point after I had gone a long way. Like all my generation, I learned about life from the harsh experience which the past time lavishly offered to Polish people.

I had the opportunity to get to know your great nation at the time of ordeal. Those years imbued me with the deep respect for the ideological and moral values of the Soviet man and for socialist society of your country. At the time of hunger and shortage, simple people offered cordial amity to Polish exiles.

Never shall vanish from our memory the invalids mutilated by Nazi missiles, or the tears of widows and orphans, or the selflessness of modest heroes of the hinterland. We, Poles, perfectly understand the scope of Soviet sacrifice and heroism. Perhaps we understand it better than do other nations who enjoyed a happier past.

Our homeland was aflame. Each day of the war claimed the life of nearly three thousand Polish citizens. Hence it was the supreme duty and the point of honour for every Pole who found himself beyond the Nazi power to cut that suffering short and to go to the bleeding country's rescue.

The Soviet Government approached with approval the Polish patriots' union suggestion to set up Polish armed forces in your territory. Soviet working women were sewing uniforms and regimental standards for us. We received Soviet weapons, which were then more important than bread. It was also here that we learned the most beautiful Soviet word: "druzhba", while our Soviet friends learned the Polish word: "przyjazn" (friendship).

From the very first to the very last day of the Second World War the Polish nation was waging an unyielding struggle against the Nazi invaders.

The partisan, the resistance movement fighter, the Warsaw insurgent -- were all fighting in Poland, while the soldier was fighting on the Belorussian soil and on the Vistula, in the Pomerania and on the Odra River, near the Polar Circle and in the Atlantic, in Normandy and in the North African desert.

However, it was from here, from the Soviet soil that the way to Poland was shortest. And on that way the lasting soldiers' combat brotherhood-in-arms was born and tempered like steel. The troops founded in the Soviet Union formed the core of the Polish People's Army, an army of a new type. Thanks to the ideological, organizational, personnel and material assistance from the Soviet ally, it turned into a significant military force.

Justice finally had its course. The Polish soldier together with his Red Army brother planted his combat standard in the Nazi beast's nest, in Berlin. He [the Polish soldier] was the only among your allies who had the honour to march in the memorable Moscow parade of victory.

The Ryazan region is particularly closely connected with the tradition and the present day of our friendship. Not far from here, in Seltsiy on the Oka river, in Grigorevskoye in Beloomut [Pap spelling] the first centres of formation of our troops were located. That strip of your great homeland was then a symbol of hope, a "tiny Poland" in a brotherly country, for thousands of Poles. And here again we saw our red-and-white flag after all those years.

We can still see in our mind's eyes the war-time Ryazan, blacked out and working day and night for the sake of the front: A town of monuments of Russian culture and the place where the barracks were located of one of the oldest military schools of the Red Army -- transferred under a Soviet authorities' ruling — to the school training future officers of the new Polish Army.

Hundreds of our future officers were trained here. Next they led platoons, companies, and battalions from the Oka to the Elbe rivers. Every third graduate from the Ryazan school died in the battlefied. Most of the others sustained injuries.

It is with special warmth that we, Polish Ryazaners, recall the commanders and instructors transferred from the Red Army. They shared with us their military knowledge, not infrequently gained earlier at the frontline. They imparted to our ranks a magnificent personal example and the ideological posture of communists-internationalists.

A club affiliating veterans, former soldiers of the Polish Army, is operating in Ryazan which is also an active member of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society. I convey my greetings to you, frontline friends, commanders, and tutors. You well served your country and independent socialist Poland.

So much has changed since those war times both in your country and in ours, worldwide.

However, one thing remained unchanged, and will remain unchanged forever, namely the warm and clear memory of the days when Polish-Soviet friendship was born, when Communists from both countries were setting up the foundation for a new epoch in the history of our relations.

The manifesto of the Polish Committee of National Liberation, proclaimed in 1944 on the first patch of the liberated Polish land, contained also such a telling thought.

"...a period of incessant conflicts between Poles and Ukrainians, Poles and Belorussians, Poles and Russians lasted four hundred years. Now, a historic turning point took place in these relations. Friendship and combat cooperation, started by brotherhood-in-arms, should turn into lasting alliance and neighbourly cooperation after the war..."

Our party and our nation have been and will remain faithful to these words. We will always guard Polish-Soviet friendship as a great and precious good. Such is our understanding of the basic conclusion from our history and the meaning of the Leninist internationalist message.

We bring up new generations in this spirit. The Polish United Workers' Party, heir to over a hundred years' history of the Polish working class movement, is linked by ideological unity to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. This is the most durable foundation of the fraternity of peoples and the alliance of our states.

Already for almost 40 years, socialism has been defining our road of development. We are proud of great attainments of the years of people's power. There were also difficult days. As good neighbours and close friends, you certainly know our problems well. Step by step, we have been overcoming difficulties, and there are quite a lot of them today. The assistance of the USSR and support of the socialist community are exceptionally valuable.

You know that the Polish People's Army performed and continues to perform its patriotic and internationalist duty in a dignified manner. Along with the Soviet Army and armies of other socialist countries it safeguards the most precious good today -- peace. At the time of ordeal, in the face of threats posed to socialism, it honourably passed a difficult class test.

The monument unveiled today -- an artistic vision of our friendship -- makes one think not only about future: It is also a permanent reminder, a commitment and testament for the future.

Also today struggle is waged for the same ideals for which the best sons of our nations had died. Peace is not given once and forever. We best know that a country which is not prepared for an aggressor's invasion pays a high price. That is why our parties attach such a great significance to strengthening the defensive system of the socialist community and guaranteeing security for our nations.

Humanity is facing ever greater threats. New American nuclear missiles are deployed against our countries. The military NATO machine is operating in full swing. Treasuries of monopolies which fatten on armaments are swelling. The U.S. incites conflicts and tension in different parts of the world.

Those who have never seen ruins and ashes of a modern war in their own country are sick from lack of imagination. For our nations war means the greatest misfortune. For irresponsible adventurists -- it is only a western. They want to put off the voice of millions of people who protest against the threat of a nuclear holocaust with silence and slanders.

peaceful, constructive initiatives launched by the Soviet Union, Poland and other socialist countries are being ignored. Double-faced assurances of the will to compromise are interlaced with threats.

But we, patriots and Communists cannot be intimidated. The Soviet nation answered the aggressor in a dignified manner more than once. Also our nation did not bow to an alien force. The hands of advocates of an anti-communist "crusade" are too short. They have experienced so many failures in their invasions, blockades and boycotts and still fail to understand the pride, self-sacrifice, and passionate patriotism of our socialist nations.

Ryazan is linked with Poland by lively and close ties. It is one of those Soviet towns where Polish reminders are particularly numerous and treated with great care. There is a square named after the first Tadeusz Kosciuszko Division. There is a primary school named after Kosciuszko, the Aniela Krzywon boarding school, and the Soviet-Polish Friendship School. The building which once housed the Polish officer's school now houses a museum with exhibits which are so dear to us.

Your town today is getting enriched by a new and splendid monument. The intention to raise it originated among the community of Ryazan, party and Soviet authorities, the milieu of war veterans and youth. We jointly decided that the monument should be an artistic expression of friendship, combine history with the present day of both our nations and Armies in itself. It is to testify to the fact that we have been and are close to one another, that we need one another, that one will not let another down and that we will be together for good and worse, today and tomorrow.

The common wish got fulfilled. Bronze and granite will commemorate an idea more lasting than life of one generation.

The memory of the days spent here will never die. We convey it to our successors -- young soldiers of the Polish People's Army and Polish Youth. We carefully protect the tradition of the first forge of the officers' staff of the Polish People's Army, It is particularly members of the club of the "Ryazan" reserve officers, functioning in Warsaw, who remember this.

On behalf of the Central Committee of our party, the government, the Armed Forces of the Polish People's Republic, war veterans, fighters for free and People's Poland, I wish to cordially thank the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet Government, workers, artists, particularly sculptors and architects, for thier great labour in the execution of the monument unveiled today. Material from many Soviet republics and effort by hundreds of Soviet people were combined to embody the unforgettable vision of Polish artist Bronislaw Chromy.

I thank the party authorities of the Ryazan district, who give so much warm attention to the tradition and essence of the Polish-Soviet friendship in the ideological and educational work.

I thank you dear inhabitants of the Ryazan land for your memory of the Polish soldier, of his difficult combat route.

From this place I want to extend the most cordial greetings to all Soviet war veterans, our tried friends, with whom we shared the good and the bad, as the Polish saying goes. We remember your front courage, your combat merits. Please accept a strong handshake from your Polish comrades-in-arms.

I address the sons of the famous, heroic generation, you young students of the paratroops military college who [word indistinct] military knowledge and learn combat mastery in the same building. I also address young residents of Ryazan. Fortunately you do not know the atrocities of war but you have inherited an eternal message from your fathers: That the socialist homeland must be served with utmost efforts.

We are grateful to you for the flowers you lay by our reminders, for the care you extend over the monuments to our brotherhood-in-arms.

Long live the great, undefeated Soviet nation.

Long live the inhabitants of the famous Ryazan soil.

Long live unshakable friendship of our nations. Long live the ideological unity of our Marxist-Leninist parties.

Long live the Polish-Soviet brotherhood-in-arms born and hardened in struggle.

Long live peace and socialism.

Jaruzelski Departs for Home

LD051522 Moscow TASS in English 1449 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Ryazan, May 5 TASS -- First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland Wojciech Jaruzelski left Ryazan for home this afternoon. In this town, located in the centre of the Russian Federation, he attended the ceremony of unveiling a monument to Soviet-Polish fraternity in arms.

At the airfield, the guest was seen off by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Defence Minister of the USSR Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, other officials.

Wojciech Jaruzelski stayed in the Soviet Union on a working visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government.

MATERIALS ON CONCLUSION OF KOIVISTO VISIT

PRAVDA Reports Departure

PM070941 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Departure From Moscow"]

[Text] Finnish President Mauno Koivisto left Moscow for Helsinki 3 May. He was in our country at the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium's invitation.

M. Koivisto was seen off at the airport by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister; N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister; and other officials.

A. Karhilo, Finnish ambassador to the USSR, was among the sendoff party.

Telegram to Chernenko

LD042255 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 4 May 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Mauno Koivisto, president of the Finnish Republic, sent a telegram to Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko from on board his aircraft, which says, in particular:

I highly value the fact that during my visit I had the opportunity to meet you and talk with you. In connection with this, we were able to note once again that relations between Finland and the Soviet Union are developing in a stable and positive fashion, on the basis of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance of 1948.

I attach great importance to your statement that the Soviet leadership will continue to approach the issue of consolidating relations with Finland with special attention. The Government of Finland, for its part, will resolutely protect and deepen the ties of friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples.

Chernenko-Koivisto Talks Assessed

LD042139 Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1430 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] President of the Republic of Finland Mauno Koivisto ended his visit to the Soviet Union on Thursday. He was here at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. During his visit he had talks with Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Our commentator Yuriy Andreyev comments on the visit as follows:

The latest Soviet-Finnish summit meeting extended far outside the personal contacts of the leaders of our countries. During the meeting it was possible to discuss questions connected with the development of cooperation between good neighbors and to exchange views over the most important topical international issues. The line of strengthening the mutual trust and the successful cooperation in all sectors is fortified by the similar attitude of the Soviet Union and Finland and their leaders to the Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty, which was signed 36 years ago in April 1948.

The leaders of the Soviet Union and Finland noted in particular that the third extension, last year, of the treaty to reach the next millenium showed the vitality of all its principles and precepts and guaranteed the development of Soviet-Finnish relations.

The Soviet Union highly appreciates the activity of Finnish President Mauno Koivisto, which aims at strengthening the foreign policy line of Paasikivi and Kekkonen. As Mauno Koivisto has pointed out several times, the essential aim of this policy is to maintain and develop friendly relations with the Soviet Union on the basis of the 1984 treaty. This attitude has special value now, when certain politicians, with the excuse of free foreign policy debate, try to question the vitality of the concept of the Paasikivi-Kekkonen line as well as its significance to the future.

Finland's progressive and democratic forces have considerably contributed to creating and strengthening the friendship and cooperation that has been developed with the Soviet Union. It is now being supported by an extensive Finnish public. Its consistent maintenance and care for its stability are in accordance with Finland's basic interests and fortify Finland's international position. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, its line of friendship with Finland, created by Lenin, has been and will be supported by principles and directed far into the future. Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko pointed out that the Soviet leadership will continue to pay special attention to strengthening the friendly relations with Finland. This course is based on Soviet foreign policy, which was again convincingly confirmed at the plenums of the CPSU Central Committee in February and April as well as the first Supreme Soviet session after the elections.

It was noted during the Chernenko-Koivisto meeting that in the conditions of increasing tension in the world, the experience of the fruitful Soviet-Finnish cooperation shows clearly the vitality of peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems and the great importance of a consistent implementation of the CSCE Final Act. This is an essential matter. The unique relations between our countries are based on a principle that could serve as a norm for relations between countries with different social systems and between big and small countries not belonging to any military blocs or outside them.

Soviet-Finnish cooperation has always clearly aimed at peace, international security, and cooperation. Thus it is understandable why questions concerning the maintenance of peace and the restoration of detente in interstate relations and the creation of an atmosphere of international confidence received special attention in the talks between Konstantin Chernenko and Mauno Koivisto. It was noted that both countries actively contribute to the prevention of the threat of war, and to curbing armaments, especially nuclear armaments. It was stressed that all countries' efforts are necessary to lower the level of military confrontation in Europe and to settle controversial questions by means of honest and equal negotiations. In order to maintain the stable situation and real security in the north of Europe, the Soviet and Finnish leaders stressed the topicality of Finland's proposals for the establishment of a nuclear arms-free zone and the readiness of the Soviet side to contribute to creating favorable conditions for the implementation of this important idea.

The Soviet press has published a report on the meeting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, which endorsed the results of the talks between Konstantin Chernenko and Mauno Koivisto.

The meeting noted that the Soviet Union particularly appreciates the strengthening of friendly and good-neighborly relations with Finland and the development of mutual trust and fruitful cooperation between the two countries. According to the Soviet view, cooperation of this kind shows how well the Leninist principles concerning the peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems can be implemented. The April meeting of Konstantin Chernenko and Mauno Koivisto was indisputably a new step in the strengthening of Soviet-Finnish relations. It also gave an essential contribution to the strengthening of peace and security in Europe.

NATO STANCE IMPEDING CYPRUS SETTLEMENT

PM061911 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 84 First Edition p 5

[Nikolay Miroshnik "Commentator's Column": "Cyprus: What the Problem Is"]

[Text] Athens -- The atmosphere surrounding the Cyprus problem has again deteriorated. The leadership of the Turkish community, which last November proclaimed the self-styled "independent state" of the island's northern part, which is occupied by foreign troops, has taken new steps that essentially are aimed at the further legal consolidation of the island's partition. These steps include the exchange of "ambassadors" with Turkey, the only country to have officially recognized the so-called "state."

These actions by the Turkish Cypriot leaders have been taken at a time when the UN secretary general has put forward an initiative whose purpose is to help break the deadlock in the solution of the Cyprus problem and resume the intercommunal dialogue.

The problem, however, is not so much the intercommunal differences. It is also the position occupied by the United States and its main North Atlantic bloc partners, which are striving to prevent the type of settlement of the Cyprus problem the people of the island republic desire.

A united, independent, territorially integral, and sovereign Cyprus pursuing a policy of nonalignment.... Withdrawal of all foreign troops from the island.... This option simply does not suit Washington or NATO. Under cover of artificially fanned contradictions and hypocritically calling for a just settlement, the United States is striving to secure a large military airfield in the occupied northern part of the island. The British militarists, entrenched in Cypriot territory since colonial times, are also active on the island. So the imperialist plans to turn the island into the North Atlantic bloc's "unsinkable aircraft carrier" constitute the real threat to the peoples of the region, which must be taken into account.

Under such conditions the Cypriot people find it, of course, far from easy to defend their legitimate interests. This would be simply impossible if Cyprus did not enjoy the constant and firm support of such mighty international forces as the socialist community, the Nonaligned Movement, and the progressive and democratic public in different countries in the world. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have been on the Cypriot people's side from the moment the independent republic emerged. Today, too, the real and loyal friends of the Cypriots are continuing to support their just struggle.

IRAQ THREATENS SANCTIONS OVER EMBASSY TRANSFERS

PM041341 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 May 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Iraq: A Warning to the Aggressor's Accomplices"]

[Text] Baghdad, 3 May -- Iraq has appealed to all Muslim and nonaligned countries and to all peace-loving states to condemn the decision by Costa Rica and El Salvador to transfer their embassies from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, which the Israeli authorities have unlawfully declared to be the country's capital, and to break off diplomatic relations with them.

A statement by the Iraqi Foreign Ministry's official spokesman distributed here today by the INA agency says that this action is a challenge to the will of the international community, is contrary to UN Security Council resolutions, and encourages the Israeli occupiers to continue their aggressive expansionist course, the annexation of the Arab lands, and the flouting of the Palestinian Arab people's national rights.

The statement stresses that Iraq will take effective sanctions against any state which opens an embassy in Jerusalem.

SYRIAN CP PLENUM VIEWS REGIONAL, DOMESTIC ISSUES

PM040953 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Communique Adopted"]

[Text] Damascus, 3 May -- A Syrian Communist Party Central Committee plenum held here has discussed the Near East situation, the domestic political situation in the country, and the Syrian Communist Party's tasks at the present stage. Y. Faysal, deputy general secretary of the party Central Committee, delivered a report.

The communique adopted by the plenum points out that imperialism, Zionism, and Arab reaction are continuing to hatch dangerous plans against Syria, which is the main obstacle to the implementation of their anti-Arab plans in the region. Political and military pressure is being exerted on the Syrian people and economic pressure and subversion are being used against them. Syria's enemies are striving to breach the country's domestic front and weaken its national course. The Syrian Communist Party Central Committee plenum has appealed to the Syrian working people and all peoples for cohesion.

The communique speaks highly of the support given to Syria and the Arab peoples by the socialist countries and primarily the Soviet Union.

'WORST' EXPECTED OF 'OCEAN VENTURE-84' MANEUVERS

LD042353 Moscow World Service in English 1900 GMT 4 May 84

[Excerpts] The U.S. Armed Forces maneuvers have been underway in the Caribbean region and Central America since 20 April to last until 6 May. The maneuvers are codenamed "Ocean Venture-84". Now here is a commentary from our international affairs writer (Vladislav Cherkov) and this is what he writes:

According to the Pentagon, 30,000 officers and men of the Navy, Air Force, the Army, and the Marines are involved in these exercises. Taking part is also a strike aircraft carrier group, led by the carrier America, as well as bombers and transport planes. In various parts of the Caribbean region, paratroopers have been landed, ground and sea targets have been bombed, reconnaissance and sabotage operations have been imitated. The maneuvers' scenario provided among other things for what was termed as evacuation of civilian personnel from the U.S. naval base, Guantanamo, located on Cuba's territory, and the simultaneous transfer there of additional contingents of troops to practice a so-called defense of the base. Two destroyers have been sent to the Gulf of Fonseca, where the sea frontiers of three countries meet -- namely, El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua.

In the past few years the United States has been conducting military maneuvers in Central America and the Caribbean region and along the shores of South America almost continually, either by its own forces or with the involvement of the armies, navies and air forces of Latin American countries. For instance, joint American-Honduran maneuvers codenamed "Grenadier-I" have been underway in Honduras as of early April to last until June. They were preceded by a series of exercises under various codenames. Annually, maneuvers codenamed "Unitas" are held, with the United States always taking part and the other participants changing, depending on the exercises' location. Why does Washington stage all these demonstrations of force?

In general terms, all this amounts to U.S. global strategy, aimed at augmenting American military presence in any region that Washington may regard as a sphere of so-called U.S. vital interests, and Latin America is regarded as such in the first place by the United States. El Salvador, as the White House likes to repeat, is situated closer to Washington than Los Angeles. Thus the purpose of militaristic games is to intimidate the Latin American nations by threat of using military might if they refuse to accept Washington's terms. And Washington does not conceal this. A statement issued for the "Ocean Venture-84" maneuvers said that they were to reinforce U.S. capability to use, if necessary, its armed forces beyond its borders for the sake of national interests.

During maneuvers, methods of invasion are practiced. The Pentagon trains for interventions not only its own troops but also those of underlings from among the conservative and dictatorial regimes. The United States resorts to this to cover up its aggression by so-called multilateral action, as it was in the Dominican Republic in spring 1965. The anniversary of the landing of troops of the United States and the so-called pan-American forces in that country has coincided with popular disturbances in the Dominican Republic and mass protests against the domination of American monopolies and the growing cost of living there.

The United States also thought to use the so-called multilateral action half a year ago when its troops landed in Grenada, accompanied by symbolic contingents of a number of Caribbean island states. Quite often, maneuvers precede aggression, for instance on the threshold of the landing of CIA mercenaries in Cuba in 1961, Washington put on alert 150 naval vessels and 40,000 Marines on the pretext of maneuvers in the Caribbean Sea.

The intervention in Grenada was also prepared under the cover of maneuvers. With the start of disturbances in the Dominican Republic during the current "Ocean Venture-84" exercises, observers have been pointing to the threat of a new U.S. invasion in that country, but the Pentagon's primary targets at the moment are socialist Cuba and revolutionary Nicaragua and El Salvador, where the patriotic forces have been scoring more and more victories.

What these Pentagon exercises may lead to is hard to foresee, but considering that the U.S. Administration has made terrorism part of its official policy, that, as Senator Edward Kennedy put it, the most dangerous president of the nuclear age did not hesitate to order the mining of Nicaraguan ports, and that President Reagan has recently signed Directive 138 on delivering preemptive strikes on terrorists abroad, if all that is taken into account, the worst can be expected.

U.S. MANEUVERS OBSTRUCTING CONTADORA EFFORTS

LD040852 Moscow TASS in English 1902 GMT 3 May 84

["White House Behind a Crime" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 3 TASS -- By TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev.

Criminals do not as a rule publicise their offences. But the Reagan Administration does not go by this rule. Anyway, Langhorne Motley, assistant to the secretary of state for inter-American affairs, speaking in a subcommittee of the House of Representatives on Wednesday, praised in all ways the White House's aid to counter-revolutionaries seeking to overthrow the legitimate government of sovereign Nicaragua. He described this support for the terrorists as an essential means of attaining peace in Central Amer[illegible].

This frank confession proves just one more time that terrorism has been institutionalised by the United States. By proclaiming bandit actions by the Somocistas to be contribution to the cause of peace, the White House demonstrates its total disregard for the elementary norms of civilised relationship between nations.

The latest developments show that Washington is continuing to escalate terrorist actions in Central America. Contrary to the unanimous condemnation all over the world of the mining of Nicaraguan harbours by the United States as a gross violation of the freedom of navigation, the criminal actions are continuing. On Wednesday, one more Nicaraguan fishing boat was blown up on a mine laid in Corinto Port by a subversive group from the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

The terrorist acts are being accompanied by a non-stop escalation of U.S. direct military presence in the region. Together with the armies of pro-American puppet regimes the United States is conducting there a series of provocative military manoeuvres which threaten the security of Central American peoples. Reconnaissance flights by American military aircraft over Nicaraguan territory became more frequent.

The Reagan administration's adventurous actions are undermining the efforts by the Contadora Group countries to find a peaceful settlement of the Central American crisis. Due to the obstruction put up by the regimes of Honduras, El Salvador and Costa Rica, acting on Washington's bidding, Contadora foreign ministers at their latest meeting failed to work out a concrete accord on the normalization of the situation in the region. Washington's aim continues to be a military solution of the problems, solution that would benefit only the United States. Peace, Reagan style in Central America means submission to the White House's dictate and a life according to the bandit l[illegible] of the Washington terrorists.

GOVERNMENT ADOPTS SCHOOL REFORM RESOLUTION

PM041519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 84 First Edition pp 1-3

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers, in accordance with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the Basic Guidelines for the Reform of General Educational and Vocational Schools approved by the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum and the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, have adopted a resolution on specific issues of the reform. They will be published soon in summary form.

Today we publish the resolution "On the Further Improvement of Young People's General Secondary Education and the Improvement of General Educational School's Working Conditions."

With this resolution, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have obliged union republic Communist Party Central Committees, party kraykoms and obkoms, the USSR Ministry of Education, union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, and krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms to concentrate the efforts of party, soviet, and economic organizations, national education organs, and teachers' collectives in schools and other training and educational institutions on the fulfillment of the tasks set for general educational schools in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the Basic Guidelines for the Reform of General Educational and Vocational Schools, defining a scientifically substantiated long-term program for improving the country's public education at the stage of developed socialist society. The Leninist principles of a unified labor and polytechnical school system must be consistently implemented, its work raised to a new qualitative level, and the education of active builders of communism with high ideological and moral-political qualities and a high standard of labor and conduct ensured.

A gradual transition must be effected in secondary general educational schools to an 11-year tuition period (12 years at union republic schools with their present 11-year study period), beginning children's tuition at the age of 6. Three-year primary schools are to be turned into 4-year schools.

The following goals and tasks have been determined for tuition and education in general education schools:

-- Primary schools (first through fourth grades) are called upon to lay the foundations for children's all-around development, to ensure the formation of solid skills in reading with fluency, comprehension, and expression, arithmetic, literate writing, developed speech, and good conduct. They must form a conscientious attitude toward learning and socially useful labor and love for the motherland. The 1-year increase in the primary school period of tuition should also be used to improve children's physical development and for classes in music, the fine arts, and a knowledge of nature around them;

-- Incomplete secondary (9-year) secondary schools (first through ninth grades) should arm pupils with a systematic knowledge of the foundations of the sciences, form a Marxist-Leninist world outlook, familiarize schoolchildren with the scientific foundations of modern production and the leading trades, and instill the habits and skills of independent work. Nine-year schools are compulsory for all pupils and are the basis for receiving general secondary and vocational education;

-- Secondary schools -- the 1st through 11th (12th) grades -- complete the general secondary education of young people and expand their opportunities for in-depth classes in individual subjects, their mastering of working skills and habits, and their acquisition of initial qualifications in one of the mass trades. It is here that the individual's ideological and moral civic qualities are formed on a more profound basis.

The USSR Ministry of Education has been instructed to devise a new standard study plan within 3 months for 11-year general educational schools and the procedure for its introduction as of the 1986-1987 academic year. It should provide for the following amount of study time each week: 20 hours in the 1st grade, 22 hours in the 2d grade, 24 hours in the 3d and 4th grades, 30 hours in the 5th through 8th grades, and 31 hours in the 9th through 11th (12th) grades.

For schoolchildren anxious to gain a deeper knowledge of individual subjects in physics and mathematics, chemical and biological, social and humanities, and technical curricula with the aid of optional classes, it is planned to earmark 2 hours per week in the 7th through 9th grades and 4 hours per week in the 10th through 11th (12th) grades over and above the standard study plan. In union republic national schools an additional 2-3 hours per week is allocated in the 2d through 11th (12th) grades for studying the Russian language.

With a view to improving pupils' labor education, tuition, and vocational guidance, additional time will be allocated in general educational schools for socially useful, productive labor by schoolchildren: 1 hour in the 2d through 4th grades, 2 hours in the 5th through 7th grades, 3 hours in the 8th through 9th grades, and up to 4 hours per week in the 10th through 11th (12th) grades; plus annual labor practice for pupils: 10 days in the 5th through 7th grades, 16 days in the 8th through 9th grades, and 20 days in the 10th (12th) grade. Because of this, the academic year is extended by the corresponding number of days. The periods and procedure for labor practice are determined by gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms on the basis of local conditions.

It is forbidden to divert pupils in general educational schools and vocational and technical colleges to agricultural and other work not connected with the study process during the academic year.

The transition to the new academic plans must be gradual, as the necessary conditions are created.

The USSR Ministry of Education and union republic councils of ministers have been instructed to carry out, mainly in 1986 through 1990, the transition to school education for children from age 6. They must devise a specific plan for this transition for each rayon, taking into account the creation of the necessary conditions: the provision of places for pupils, teacher and educator cadres, and extended-day groups. They must determine the content of study material for each year of tuition and prepare and publish by 1986 manuals and visual study aids in accordance with the age characteristics of 6-year-old children. In conjunction with health organs, they must ensure the clinical examination of children, the standardization of study loads, and the observance of school hygiene requirements. They must institute 35-minute classes for 6-year-old children.

Until the conditions are created for 6-year-old children to study in school, their education will be organized in kindergarten in accordance with the first grade program, recruiting teachers for that purpose. Some children, who have not been trained in kindergarten in accordance with the first grade standard program will study from age 7 under the existing 3-year primary school study plan. Specific deadlines for the transition to the education of children from age 6 are set for each school by the gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms.

The USSR Ministry of Education and the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, in conjunction with the USSR Academy of Sciences, have been instructed to take steps to further improve the ideological and theoretical standard of the training and educational process in the school in accordance with the modern requirements of scientific, technical and social development.

It is essential to review the content of curricula and textbooks to ensure a precise and clear exposition of the basic concepts and ideas of the natural and social sciences revealing the laws of the development of nature and society, taking into consideration the present achievements of science and technology; to eliminate the overloading of pupils, excessive complexity of study material, duplication, and formalism; to intensify the link between teaching the natural sciences and the humanities and life; and seek to ensure that this teaching renders young people better assistance in comprehending the world about them.

The USSR Ministry of Education, the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, and the USSR Academy of Sciences, proceeding from the requirements and basic guidelines of the reform of general educational and vocational schools, have been instructed to:

-- ensure a standardized level of general education training for pupils in schools, vocational and technical, and secondary specialized educational establishments;

-- improve the standard of teaching subjects in the natural science and mathematics curriculum and direct it toward forming in the rising generations a modern, natural-science picture of the world and knowledge and ideas relating to the practical application of science in the main sectors of modern production and other spheres of activity;

-- organize in the senior grades of general educational schools, vocational and technical colleges, and secondary specialized educational establishments, the study of the fundamentals of computer technology in order to instill computer skills in pupils and to provide them with knowledge of the broad application of this technology in the national economy. Regarding this it is planned to devise a special course for pupils and to create the necessary textbooks, training aids, and school and interschool offices as well as to use computer hardware at base entrerprises and other institutions for educational purposes;

-- organize research into psychological and pedagogical problems connected with the introduction of computers into the training process in general educational schools and to report the results in 1986 to the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers.

The resolution emphasizes the need to improve the teaching of sociopolitical disciplines. It should be aimed at forming communist ideals, lofty moral and legal qualities, a sense of socialist internationalism and pride in our country, readiness for labor and the defense of the socialist fatherland, conviction as to the advantage of the Soviet way of life and intolerance of bourgeois ideology and morality.

A new "social sciences" course must be devised for secondary general educational schools, secondary vocational and technical colleges, and secondary specialized educational establishments, and in 1987 a curriculum and textbook must be prepared on the subject and tested experimentally. To form integrated knowledge of the development of human civilization, a standard general history course must be created and its link to the teaching of the USSR history course ensured.

The teaching of the history of the union republics must be put in order. The monthly publication of the journals VOSPITANIYE SHKOLNIKOV and ISTORIYA I OBSHCHETSVOVEDENIYE V SHKOLE has been authorized.

Fuller use must be made of opportunities for studying geography in pupil's economic and ecological education. The teaching of the union republics' geography must be organically linked with the USSR geography course.

The role of literature classes must be enhanced in forming a spiritually rich, harmoniously developed individual with lofty moral ideals and esthetic requirements. The teaching of literature in secondary school must be based on the study of outstanding works of Russian, Soviet, and foreign classic literature. The USSR Ministry of Education, the USSR Academy of Sciences, the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, the USSR Ministry of Culture, and the creative unions in conjunction with the union republic ministries of education have been instructed to draft proposals for improving the content of the literature course and the curricula and aids for optional classes and extracurricular work on music, art, literature, and the cinema. Cultural figures and artists must be enlisted more extensively to take a direct part in work with children.

Military-patriotic education and pupil's preparation for service in the USSR Armed Forces must be resolutely improved. Special attention must be paid to the development of pupil's applied and physical military skills and habits and the formation in them of qualities of a defender of the gains of socialism, a patriot, and an internationalist. The development of various forms of physical culture classes and sport during extracurricular time should be regarded as a very important part of schoolchildren's physical education.

The USSR Ministry of Education, the USSR Academy of Sciences, the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, and the union republic ministries of education have been instructed, in accordance with schools' tasks and the new study plan, to reshape existing textbooks, improve their ideological educational standard, and ensure that they are comprehensible, have a practical orientation, and reflect the links begween various subjects. They must prepare and publish, in conjunction with the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, new, improved textbooks in a package with aids and teaching materials. Experienced teachers, method specialists, and scientists must be recruited to create textbooks.

It has been laid down that new textbooks are as a rule published on the basis of competitions and introduced after painstaking, extensive experimental trial testing in schools.

It has been recommended that the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade and the USSR Ministry of Education, in conjunction with the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and the USSR Ministry of Finances, submit proposals to the USSR Council of Ministers on improving material incentives for authors for creating school textbooks and methodological training aids.

The USSR Ministry of Education, the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, and the union republic ministries of education have been asked to improve methods and means of instruction, promoting active forms; to acclimate pupils to independent work with books; to enhance the effectiveness of lessons as the basic forms of organizing the instructional and educational process; to practice lecture seminar classes in the senior grades, and to improve the organization of the tutorial system of insgruction.

t[illegible]s been deemed necessary to improve the psychological-pedagogical study of schoolhildren throughout the tuition period, ascertaining their interests and inclinations, long with promptly studying the reasons for their falling behind in study and for hortcomings in the conduct of individual pupils, and choosing the most effective ways f eliminating these phenomena.

he resolution stresses the need to persistently overcome formalism in teaching activity, o expand teachers' opportunities in selecting optimum methods, forms, and means of nstruction, to introduce the achievements of pedagogical science more boldly into practice, and to prevent petty regimentation of teaching activity. Methodological work with eachers must be galvanized, their initiative and creative questing must be developed y every means, and leading pedagogical experience must be studied in greater depth. he role and prestige of the class leader must be enhanced and the necessary conditions reated for him in study and educational work with children. There must be an improvement in the quality of methodological literature for teachers and educators, and training method kits must be created, including popular scientific and reference literature, eaching materials, and visual aids.

The USSR Ministry of Education and union republic councils of ministers have been asked o enhance the responsibility of public education organs, teachers' collectives, and each teacher for the content and effectiveness of school work. Instances of formalism, an obsession with outward indicators of success, and liberalism in assessing pupils' knowledge and conduct must be resolutely eradicated. Schools' responsibility for reporting their success rate is to be abolished. Scientifically substantiated criteria must be developed for assessing the work of teachers and schools as a whole, and, in this regard, their responsibility for the objective assessment of schoolchildren's knowledge must be enhanced, taking into account the fact that the results of the activ[illegible]of schools and teachers must be determined by the depth and solidity of their pupils' knowledge, ideological and moral qualities, and degree of preparation for life and labor.

A system of differentiated assessment for schoolchildren after graduating from incomplete secondary and secondary school must be devised and introduced and the role of schools' pedagogical councils must be enhanced in the definitive solution of questions regarding whether pupils should move up to the next grade or stay in the same grade when they have unsatisfactory grades for individual subjects. The 1985-1986 academic year will see the introduction of new rules for pupils, as in norms for assessing their conduct and their diligence in study and socially useful labor, and certificates of excellence for the best graduates from 10-grade school and silver medals and gold medals for secondary school graduates.

With a view to improving the organization of instruction and enhancing its effectiveness, it has been deemed necessary:

-- to reduce maximum numbers in the 1st through 9th grades to 30 pupils and in the 10th through 11th (12th) grades to 25. There is to be a corresponding reduction in the size of classes and educational groups in general education boarding schools of the general type to 30 pupils in the 1st through 9th grades and to 25 in the 10th through 11th (12th) grades; while in general educational boarding schools for orphans and children without parental care, the class size in the 1st through 9th grades should be reduced to 25 pupils; in educational groups in children's homes for children of school age, class size should be reduced to 25 pupils; and in preschool groups in ordinary general educational boarding schools, boarding schools for orphans and children without parental c[illegible] and in children's homes, it should be reduced to 20 pupils. These measures must be p[illegible]ed in, starting with the first grade, over 11 years from 1986;

-- To introduce the division of grades in general educational schools (boarding schools) into two groups: for lessons in labor instruction in urban schools in the 5th through 9th grades when the class has 25 or more pupils, in rural schools when the class has 20 or more pupils, and in the 10th through 11th (12th) grades in urban and rural schools when classes have 20 or more pupils; and for foreign language lessons in the 5th (6th) through 9th grades when the class has 25 or more pupils and in the 10th through 11th (12th) grades when the class has 20 or more pupils.

The USSR Ministry of Education, in agreement with the USSR Ministry of Finance, has been instructed to establish the procedure for assigning staff numbers for the 1st through 4th grades at underfilled [malokomplektnyye] general educational schools and to examine the question of introducing as of 1 September 1986 the post of organizer of extracurricular and extramural educational work in all secondary general education schools.

The USSR Ministry of Education and union republic councils of ministers have been asked to ensure the further development of the network of special schools and boarding schools for children with disorders of speech, psychophysical development, and the skeletal and muscular system, as well as remedial classes for mentally retarded children in accordance with each region's requirements. The attention of the USSR Ministry of Education, the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, and union republic councils of ministers has been drawn to the need to eliminate serious shortcomings in the content and organization of the work of evening and correspondence course schools and to improve the quality of their training and educational process and the demands made on pupils for the assimilation of knowledge. In conjunction with the AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee has been asked to determine the most effective forms for young working people to complete their general secondary education and to expand the practice of using the external student system for acquiring general secondary education.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have deemed it necessary to expand the network of extended-day schools and groups and to improve their activity, ensuring that children in them regularly engage in technical and artistic creation, agricultural experimental activity, sport, tourism, regional study circles, and other special interest activities. The USSR Ministry of Education and the USSR Ministry of Finance have been asked to provide for an increase in appropriations for paying circle leaders and to pay them on the following scales: in schools with 5-10 classes -- 50 percent of the teachers' salary; in schools with 10-20 classes -- 100 percent of the teacher's salary; and in schools with 20 or more classes, 150 percent of the teacher's salary.

The size of extended-day groups has been set at 30 pupils and, in underfilled schools, 20 pupils. Union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, and oblispolkoms have been granted the right, in individual cases, to create extended-day groups in underfilled schools with even fewer pupils. These size norms will be introduced as of 1990.

The USSR Ministry of Education, the USSR Ministry of Culture, and union republic councils of ministers have been asked to take measures to improve extramural educational work among children and adolescents. Local soviet ispolkoms must fundamentally improve work with pupils at home and pay special attention to the development of the network of special attention to the development of the network of special-interest clubs, technical and artistic creation circles, and sports sections. Premises for working with children and adolescents must be allocated and equipped in housing complexes.

Union republic councils of ministers have been asked to draft and implement a specific program for the development of a network of extramural institutions and the consolidation of their material and technical base in urban and rural areas for the period through 1990 with a view to creating a Pioneers' and schoolchildren's center in every rayon. Capital investments totaling R200 million will be earmarked in 1986-1990 for the construction of extramural institutions.

It is proposed that specific measures be implemented to step up aid to the family and enhance its role and responsibility for educating the rising generations. It has been deemed necessary to galvanize the activity of parents' committees and to ensure an increase in the effectiveness of the system of universal pedagogical primary education for parents.

The resolution approved AUCCTU measures for the further expansion of the trade unions' participation in the organization of extracurricular work with pupils.

The USSR Ministry of Education, the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, and the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education have been asked to direct the efforts of the collectives of scientific research institutes, pedagogical VUZes, and universities toward elaborating the problems of improving public education stemming from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the Basic Guidelines for the Reform of General Educational and Vocational Schools. Special attention must be paid to research into key areas such as the formation of a scientific, Marxist-Leninist world outlook in rising generations; the methodology of instruction and education under conditions of universal secondary education; labor instruction, vocational guidance, and the combination of instruction with productive labor; universal vocational education for young people; and the drafting of scientific and psychological recommendations on problems of the all-around development of the individual at all levels of instruction and education from preschool age.

The organization in Moscow, within the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, of a scientific research institute for public education management and economics has been authorized. A USSR Ministry of Education and USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences proposal on organizing an all-union museum of public education on the basis of the experimental school in Gorkiy Leninskiye, Moscow Oblast, has been accepted.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have demanded that union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, and oblispolkoms take steps to improve the style and methods of work of public education organs, to enhance the effectiveness of inspectors' monitoring of the activity of schools, to improve the selection, placement, and education of leading and pedagogical cadres, and to improve their teaching skills. The USSR Ministry of Education has been instructed to take to the USSR Council of Ministers proposals on introducing changes to the secondary general educational school charter.

Union republic councils of ministers must ensure the fulfillment of plans for the construction of new school buildings, classroom extensions, and other premises in short supply for existing general educational school buildings, training laboratory buildings, and hostels for teacher training establishments and institutes for improving teachers' qualifications.

The following targets have been set for 1986 through 1990 for commissioning:

-- General educational schools with at least 7 million places, including 2.64 million places in rural areas;

-- Training laboratory blocks with a total area of 1 million square meters for teacher training VUZes, 325,000 square meters for institutes for improving teachers' qualifications, as well as hostels for them with a total area of 450,000 square meters and 130,000 square meters respectively.

-- On sovkhozes, the construction of general educational schools must be effected using funds under the "agriculture" section in accordance with the target set by the USSR Food Program. It is recommended that kolkhozes expand the construction and modernization of general educational schools using their own funds and create in them the necessary conditions for organizing instruction and educational work.

The resolution prohibits the transfer of general educational school and boarding school buildings to other ministries and departments or their use for other purposes.

The USSR Ministry of Trade, the Tsentrosoyuz, the USSR Ministry of Education, and union republic councils of ministers have been asked to improve the organization of public catering at educational establishments and to provide all pupils with hot food on the basis of scientifically elaborated food allowances, the expansion and consolidation of the public catering enterprises' material and technical base, and the improvement of forms and methods of service.

The resolution approves measures to expand the production of visual instruction aids and educational equipment and furniture for general educational schools. The USSR Ministry of Education, union republic councils of ministers, and public education organs have been instructed to ensure in 1986-1990 that tutorial rooms and workshops, physical culture halls, classrooms, and other school premises are fully provided with visual study aids, educational equipment, and furniture in accordance with existing lists and to complete the creation, within the same deadline, of tutorial rooms and workshops in all 9-grade and secondary schools.

The USSR Ministry of Education and union republic ministries of education have been asked to improve the standard of leadership in public education institutions, to take measures to improve the style and methods of work, inspectors' monitoring, and the organization of planning of the public education network, and to ensure an in-depth analysis of the state of education and the wide dissemination of leading experience of instruction and educational work.

The USSR Ministry of Finance and the USSR Committee on Labor and Social Problems, in conjunction with the USSR Ministry of Education, have been asked to examine the question of a new structure and personnel complement for the central apparatus of the USSR Ministry of Education. With the participation of union republic councils of ministers, they must develop and institute in 1985 a model structure and set of norms for rayon and city public education department staffs.

The USSR Ministry of Education, the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education have been instructed to submit to the USSR Council of Ministers proposals on creating at the central and local level interdepartmental commissions for implementing standard state policy in the field of public education and for stepping up the practical leadership of educational, vocational and technical, secondary specialized, and higher educational institutions.

The All-Union Komsomol Central Committee, union republic Komsomol Central Committees, and Komsomol kraykoms and obkoms must take steps to develop pupils' initiative and independence and to raise the prestige of school Komsomol and Pioneer organizations and pupils' committees and their role in the struggle for solid knowledge, a high degree of education, and a good standard of conduct in children and adolescents, in managing school affairs, and in organizing social and labor activity. It has been deemed expedient to publish a monthly sociopolitical journal for pupils in senior school grades and other secondary educational establishments.

Union republic Communist Party Central Committees and party kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms have been asked to step up the attention devoted by party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, soviet and economic organs, and labor collectives to urgent questions of the work of general educational schools and other educational institutions. They must ensure the implementation of measures for the transition to the instruction of children from age 6, for the organization of socially useful productive labor for schoolchildren, for the introduction of universal vocational instruction for young people, and for the consolidation of the schools' training aids base, especially in the countryside. They must increase the vanguard role and responsibility of teachers who are Communists for the fundamental improvement of the quality of the instruction and communist education of the rising generation.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA VIEWS MAY DAY COMMEMORATION

PM041250 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 May 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Loyalty to Our Great Fraternity"]

[Excerpt] The Soviet people regard the successful resolution of the tasks of communist building as their patriotic and internationalist duty. On May Day they again demonstrated their unity with the peoples of socialist countries and their commitment to the great brotherhood of working people in all countries and on all continents.

Our stance of invariable solidarity with workers, national liberation, and other progressive movements was again confirmed in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at a session of the CPSU Central Committee commission to prepare a new edition of the CPSU program. Our party considers itself to be an integral part of the international communist movement. Like every fraternal party, the CPSU strives to play an active role in the movement and to further its growth and success in every way. Hence it has an interest in ensuring that this movement should be more firmly buttressed by Marxist-Leninist science and should assimilate in greater depth the experience of victorious socialist revolutions and real socialism.

Real socialism is the decisive factor in contemporary world social development. The USSR and the other socialist community countries are selflessly devoted to the cause of peace and people's security and vigorously and consistently support curbing the forces of war and aggression. These forces, headed by American imperialism, are to blame for the continuing highly dangerous situation in the world. The United States is accelerating the implementation of more and more programs to create and deploy nuclear weapons. The siting of American nuclear missiles in West Europe is continuing. Washington, as before, is gambling on military force to achieve military superiority.

This situation requires that the motherland's defense capability be strengthened and that constant and comprehensive efforts be made to ensure its security and reliable defense. Soviet people are well aware of the need to keep their powder dry and to be on constant alert. The USSR Armed Forces bear a particular responsibility. The May Day toast in their honor is combined with the insistent demand thay they improve their combat and political training and vigilantly and reliably protect the Soviet people's peaceful labor and the historic gains of socialism. Soviet servicemen give their word to piously comply with this demand and to faultlessly fulfill their patriotic and internationalist duty.

The Soviet people, devoted to the international brotherhood of the working people and led by their Leninist party, are worthily fulfilling the historic mission placed on them of being pioneers of the new communist era. The May Day slogan -- FORWARD, UNDER LENIN'S BANNER AND THE COMMUNIST PARTY'S LEADERSHIP, TOWARD NEW VICTORIES IN COMMUNIST BUILDING! -- resounds through our country as an expression of our deepest thoughts and innermost aspirations. [Capitalized passage printed in boldface]

WOMEN OF MINSK DEMONSTRATE TO END ARMS RACE

LD052042 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 5 May 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A 100,000-strong women's demonstration took place in Minsk today.

[Unidentified correspondent] Today, on this clear May day, the women of the capital of Soviet Belorussia appeared in an impressive demonstration to lend their voices in defense of peace and life on earth. The republic will soon celebrate its 40th anniversary of liberation from German fascist occupiers. The memory of those who fell in the battles with the occupiers is held sacred on Belorussian soil: One in four inhabitants of Belorussia gave his life for our great victory. Former women front line fighters, partisans, heroes of wartime exploits and peaceful creative labor, shock workers of the 5-year plans, workers in literature and the arts, young workers, builders, students, and schoolchildren marched in columns. A meeting many-thousands strong was held in Parizhskaya Kommuna Square. Those taking part warmly approved the peace-loving Leninist policy of the Communist Party of the Soviet state. They appealed to the United Nations and to all governments, organizations, and movements with the plea: stop the nuclear madness; take misfortune away from our common home!

[Clip shows long column of women demonstrators marching through city streets and overall scene at mass meeting in city's Parizhskaya Kommuna Square]

MARSHAL KOLDUNOV ON FORCES' COMBAT READINESS

LD070959 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0925 GMT 7 May 84

["The Enemies of Socialism Have Not Learnt Well the Lessons of History" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 7 May (TASS) -- "At the moment, when the black clouds of war are thickening above the planet through the fault of aggressive imperialist circles, the combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces is at a high level. They will always deal a crushing rebuff to any aggression, from wherever it may come," Marshal of Aviation Aleksandr Koldunov, commander in chief of the Air Defense Troops, USSR deputy minister of defense, has stated.

In conversation with the TASS correspondent on the eve of the 39th anniversary of victory in the Great Fatherland War being marked in the Soviet Union on 9 May, the Soviet marshal said: "We gained victory over fascism at the cost of great trials and losses. The lessons of the Great Fatherland War, the complex international situation and the growing military threat from the United States and NATO teach us to display unremitting vigilance, and to be constantly concerned for the security of the Soviet Union and that of our friends and allies."

Together with the fraternal countries of the socialist community, the Soviet Union is firmly and consistently pursuing a peace-loving foreign policy, guided unswervingly by the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, Aleksandr Koldunov said.

However, the marshal noted, the peace-loving stance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is countered by the aggressive line of U.S. imperialism. "Cherishing an illusory dream of world domination, the current U.S. leadership has declared a crusade against socialism and has cast hundreds of billions of dollars into the further building up of their strategic nuclear forces and the militarization of space."

"The Washington administration is trying to convince itself and instill in its allies the the illusory hope that they will crush the world's most progressive social system by means of new armaments. These gentlemen have a short memory," the marshal said. "They have not learned the lessons of history properly."

Aleksandr Koldunov pointed out that the stationing of first-strike U.S. nuclear missiles was continuing in Western Europe near the borders of the socialist countries. "In response to that threat, the Soviet Armed Forces, in conjunction with the armies of the fraternal Warsaw Pact states, are taking effective countermeasures to defend socialism and safely guard the peaceful toil of the people who are building a bright communist future."